

ARMY



NAVY

THE GAZETTE OF THE LAND
SEA AND AIR

SPOKESMAN OF THE SERVICES
SINCE 1863

JOURNAL



VOL. LXXII—NO. 3 WHOLE NO. 2712
Est. as 2d class matter at P. O. at Washington, D. C.
Add. entry Baltimore, Md., under Act of Mar. 8, 1879

Washington, D. C., September 15, 1934

ONE YEAR, SERVICE INDIVIDUALS...\$4.00
ORGANIZATIONS AND CIVILIANS... 6.00
SINGLE COPIES..... 20

This Week—

By M. I. N. I.

There are looming ugly possibilities in the growing strike troubles throughout the country. The Army will do its duty when and wherever called upon. Strikers should make no mistake about that!

With no knowledge of the trouble in Rhode Island, Secretary Dern went this week to Boston to consult Maj. Gen. Fox Connor and to inspect some public works under the Engineer Corps in Massachusetts and Vermont. The Secretary is very proud of the efficiency of our Engineers.

The CPX is over, but the lessons are being studied. Congratulations, General MacArthur, Major General Drum, Major General Simonds and all those who participated in these most interesting and instructive maneuvers.

Major General Simonds paid a cordial tribute to the umpires. Everyone agrees they did a good job. But Major General Nolan protested a decision, much to the satisfaction of everyone, including the umpires. It will encourage younger officers to express their dissent and produce valuable discussion.

Rear Adm. Emory Scott Land, Chief Naval Constructor, has gained for himself the resentment of the Nye Munitions Investigating Committee by criticizing its unjust and unfavorable publicity upon American shipbuilders. But he expressed the view of his Service and certainly that of everyone who has National Defense and the promotion of our foreign trade at heart.

Secretary Swanson showed his Southern breeding this week when he invited the daughter of his Republican predecessor to christen the new heavy cruiser Quincy. Yet only a few months ago the House Naval Committee was confusing the former Secretary with another Adams in connecting with an alleged stock deal. The amende honorable!

Safeguarding the interests of the United States, General MacArthur, as Acting Secretary of War, notified the Du Pont Corporation that nothing in its files regarding secret military plans was to be made public in connection with the Nye Munitions investigation. I suppose this, too, will be regarded by the Committee as contempt. But, the way the Committee is proceeding, it will be in contempt not of the Senate but of the country at large.

Admiral Reeves, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Fleet, was in Washington the fore part of the week, consulting with Naval officials as to his future movements, maneuvers, etc. His command is now drifting south and, re-assembled, will hold gunnery exercises (Please turn to Page 60)

Promotion Views Expressed in Journal Poll

The following tabulations show the results of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL Promotion Poll classified according to rank and according to arms and services from cumulative returns received up to Thursday, September 13:

The Vote by Ranks

Promotion plan as numbered on Journal Ballot	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5	No. 6	No. 7	No. 8	Cumulative Total
Major Generals	1	1	0	0	6	0	0	1	9
Brigadier Generals	6	1	0	0	7	0	0	3	17
Colonels	88	6	2	10	25	1	2	20	154
Lieut. Colonels	122	10	2	17	37	3	3	25	219
Majors	354	38	7	35	107	14	3	60	648
Captains	783	51	16	14	108	65	70	130	1237
1st Lieutenants	494	40	20	18	124	46	18	64	824
2nd Lieutenants	229	11	11	16	57	41	5	14	384
TOTALS	2107	158	58	110	471	170	101	317	3492

How the Arms and Services Voted

General Officers	7	2	0	0	13	0	0	4	26
Infantry	847	50	15	19	125	2	37	102	1197
Cavalry	192	11	4	10	31	1	8	24	281
Field Artillery	301	28	8	20	90	5	8	37	497
Coast Artillery Corps	213	26	6	14	51	0	8	30	348
Air Corps	67	3	5	7	29	134	2	24	271
Corps of Engineers	133	9	5	14	31	19	6	21	238
Signal Corps	53	5	5	6	19	1	3	9	101
Adj. Gen. Dept.	16	0	0	2	5	0	0	3	26
Judge Advocate Gen. Dept.	22	1	1	0	3	4	0	3	34
Quartermaster Corps	159	10	7	6	25	4	15	29	255
Finance Dept.	24	2	1	0	3	0	3	7	40
Ordnance Dept.	61	10	1	9	42	0	11	14	148
Chemical Warfare Service	12	1	0	3	4	0	0	10	30
TOTALS	2107	158	58	110	471	170	101	317	3492

Naval Operations Establishes Board to Consider Ship Design

In order that the recommendations of operating officers as to the military features and design of naval vessels may play a more important part in the construction of ships, a body to be known as the "Ship Development Board" has been created in the Office of Naval Operations.

The Board will report to the Chief of Naval Operations and will aid him in giving advice to the Secretary of the Navy. Naval Regulations provide that the Chief of Operations "shall advise the Secretary in regard to the military features of all new ships and as to any proposed extensive alterations of a ship which will affect her military value."

Creation of the Board comes about as a result of the increase in naval building. Without some sort of coordinating body the designers of ships would not have the benefit of the views of the officers who operate them, until reports came into the Navy Department from the Fleet perhaps many months later. The Board will speed this up, it is stated.

The steps mark no encroachment on the powers of the Navy General Board. (Continued on Next Page)

W. D. General Council Meets On Promotion; Receives Poll Results

Results so far in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL's promotion poll were presented to the War Department General Council Wednesday, September 12, when it met to give further consideration to drafting a promotion bill for the Army.

A tabulation of the votes received up through last week was transmitted to the Council through its president, Maj. Gen. Hugh A. Drum, Deputy Chief of Staff. General Drum acknowledged the receipt of the tabulation in the following letter:

MR. LEROY WHITMAN,
Editor, ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL,
"Dear Mr. Whitman:
"Your letter of September 6th was delivered to me upon my return from the maneuvers.

"Thank you very much for your kindness in sending me the tabulation of the promotion poll. The data have been mimeographed and a copy of the tabulation will be placed in the hands of each member of the General Council.

"Sincerely,
"H. A. DRUM
The Council was in session from 9 a.m. to until 5:30 p.m. on Wednesday and (Continued on next page)

Army GHQ Maneuvers Reviewed at Monmouth

Ft. Monmouth, N. J.—After an arduous week's work the "New Jersey campaign" closed here September 8 with a critique at the Post Theater where several hundred officers who took part in the largest peace-time maneuvers ever held by the American Army heard their week's activities reviewed and some of the lessons brought out.

Although the critique consisted for the most part of a resume of the preparations for the maneuvers and of the work actually done, it was most heartily enjoyed by the officers present, for it offered them the unusual opportunity of hearing not only General Douglas MacArthur, Chief of Staff, but his assistant chiefs of staff, the commanding generals of the First and Second Armies, and two unscheduled speakers, Secretary of War Dern and Admiral William H. Standley, Chief of Naval Operations.

The Chief of Staff Opens

General MacArthur opened the critique with a short introductory address in which he pointed out that the maneuvers marked a "new mile post" in the training for National Defense. The basis of training now rests on the Army rather than on the smaller echelons, he pointed out, recalling that after past wars training was based on the company, then on the battalion, later on the regiment and after the World War on the Division. Now, through the development of the Four-Army plan and the completion of its organization the final goal has been reached—the Army.

"It is my hope and expectation," General MacArthur said, "that these maneuvers will be continued and expanded so that eventually one Army will be mobilized and take the field. In this way we can derive the greatest benefit and achieve our objective in training."

The Chief of Staff then introduced Secretary Dern and led the gathering in extending to him a salute.

For the majority of those present it was the first opportunity to hear their civilian leader and it was apparent that he made a profound and lasting impression on them through his evident understanding of their problems and appreciation of their difficulties.

Secretary Dern Speaks

Mr. Dern admitted that he had come into his present office knowing "a little less than nothing about the Army." "Along with a large portion of the general public," he declared, "I thought the Army officer to be a different kind of animal than other humans; that he was bound by a lot of long whiskered traditions that he could not get away from. So I had to unlearn a lot before I could begin learning. Now I am ready to bear testimony that my experience has been most gratifying and most pleasant."

"I agree," Mr. Dern continued, "with my successor in office, Mr. Hurley, who told me that it is the finest department in the government—that he would rather (Please turn to Page 68)

Make Your Views Count—Mark and Mail Your Poll Card Today

Press Sees Need for Larger Army in Viewing Command Post Exercises

Comment from leading newspapers on the CPX Army CPX maneuvers just completed indicates a greater realization of the need for an increase in the Army and in the funds for training. While most of the editorials on the subject take this attitude, a few declare that the maneuvers are simply propaganda to this end.

"Every person in the United States should be reading the story of the Army's paper war which appears from day to day until Sept. 8," declares the Binghamton, N. Y. Press.

"Perhaps the most significant thing in the war game thus far is an order shifting the general headquarters air forces from the Pacific nearer the Atlantic coast. The real reason why the theoretical enemy troops were able to land on the Jersey coast and penetrate Delaware Bay as well as to smash the coast defenses of New York is at once evident. The military forces of the United States along the Eastern seaboard lack, under the hypothesis described, adequate fighting planes and bombers to smash out such an attack.

"In actual war under the same conditions the results would be about the same. With the fleet engaged in the Pacific the only possible help for the Eastern Seaboard would be found in an overwhelming force of bombers, pursuit and combat ships which would be shifted overnight to the threatened area."

"With the first and second armies ordered to stay the advance of the invading forces on a front roughly drawn through Maryland, upper Delaware and north-eastern New Jersey, the situation will be worth watching. Until now it has been the polite and proper thing to have the American people believe they are adequately defended. This war game gives a jolt of realism to the situation which should at least open the eyes of the people of the eastern United States to what the possibilities are. Probably as a matter of policy the army will have to repel the invaders. But it might as well be observed at this point as in some later and more fearful day, with no make believe in it at all, that America's coast defenses are badly outdated and lacking predominant aerial protection, would mean little resistance for a winged invader."

"To be sure," comments the New York American, "both the armies are 'paper,' the planes imaginary, and the fighting bloodless. *** Under the circumstances our casualties cannot be heavy, and those of the enemy must be even lighter."

"Under other circumstances, however, it might be advisable for this country to have divisions with more than seven men in them, and armies that did not exist chiefly on paper."

"Our regular army is now seventeenth in size—about equal to that of Greece. It would seem to be a problem to push any enemy back into the Atlantic Ocean with this hatful of men, even augmented by the National Guard and the reserve."

"That, however, is the problem which the army is called on to solve, and none can doubt that it will be solved brilliantly."

"On paper."

"Both sides are doing their best, or their worst, as you choose to call it," states the Wilmington Journal-Evening, "but thus far there has not been in actuality, a sound from artillery, machine gun or rifle. Nor has there been a walking case, a stretcher case, or a helpless case for the attention of the field dressing stations or the base hospitals."

"Wouldn't it be a blessed thing for the world if all wars were fought out theoretically to a point where 'Enough! I'm licked' should be the signal for the cessation of hostilities and an armistice, a treaty and all-around handshakes would signalize the restoration of world peace?"

"The War Department has limited the personnel to command and staff sections and communication groups," states the San Antonio Express, "but the exercises will be conducted by officers who would take the field in the same positions were actual mobilization to be ordered next week. It is planned to maintain the entire organization by assigning officers to field armies and army corps as changes occur among the personnel now detailed."

"Such a plan is needed; its adoption would save considerable time and trouble in the event of war. The War Department should follow the New Jersey 'hostilities' with similar command post exercises for the Third and Fourth Armies. Maj. Gen. Johnson Hagood, commanding the Eighth Corps Area, also heads the Third Army. The Fourth Army is commanded by Maj. Gen. Malin Craig, now at the Presidio of San Francisco. Those forces perhaps could be charged with the simultaneous defense of the Gulf and Pacific coasts, and their ranking officers could be assembled at Ft. Sam Houston and the Golden Gate, respectively."

Commenting on the amount of staff planning which preceded the maneuvers, the Lansing, Mich. State Journal said:

"Now, may the civilian not for a moment think that such work is all a matter of vain gesturing. Let us imagine, for instance that a great industrial plant, on the Atlantic seaboard, is to be moved to Lansing. Before a single stick, stone, bolt or nail of that plant were moved an inch there would be conference after conference on how to do the job. The plan would have to be laid in its entirety before a single man were put to work. *** It is highly regrettable that General Wilson (Maj. Gen. Guy M. Wilson, commander of the 32nd division) could not have with him his entire staff. There would be plenty of training for them all in a very tough job if funds were available to make their presence possible. *** If there should ever be another war, would you want your husband or son drafted to follow behind a staff that had not a faint inkling of how to feed them, not to mention how to lead them in battle?"

"The State Journal has always consistently and stoutly contended that in these days of lavish spending there ought to be sufficient funds to permit of training officers how to assemble, sanitarily guard and feed an army. No large, matured plan ever sprang forth on the instant. Without such training of officers, war could be ghastly before troops ever met the enemy."

"Every summer the Black and Blue forces meet in what is coyly called 'mythical warfare' the Washington Post states. Just now Atlantic City is lying in ruins, the Black Fleet having appeared out of nowhere and annihilated the Blue Army, or the other way around. It is all very confusing. One would suppose, for instance, that any intelligent enemy of this country would want to leave Atlantic City exactly as it is."

"Generals and major generals sit in offices mapping the thing out. The purpose, of course, is to see whether, in event of war, the United States would be able to defend itself against attack. In less belligerent years than this, the defenders have always been able to safeguard the cultural heritage which Atlantic City exemplifies. But all that is changed and we have only to close our eyes to visualize the Boardwalk as a mass of hypothetical splinters. The vandals will threaten Coney Island next!"

"We would not go so far as to add up two and two. But on the very day that the Boardwalk went up in mythical flames and the Traymore, the Shelburne, and the Breakers were crushed into mythical masses of wreckage, it was announced that more construction and more men would be asked from Congress. Perhaps the case is well founded. But think of pinning it on the preservation of Atlantic City."

Did You Read—

the following important service stories last week:

Greetings to General Pershing on his birthday from war-time associates and civil leaders; Pictorial survey of General Pershing's career; Official count renominates Representative Parks to Congress; Second and Fourth Corps Area announce outstanding CCC camps; Marine Officers at service schools; Coast Guard to have supervision over all other Treasury agencies in preventing liquor and narcotics smuggling?

If not, you did not read the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. You cannot get this vital information from any other source.

New Ship Design Board

(Continued from First Page)

officers state, for its work will begin where that of the General Board stops, being concerned with details rather than general characteristics. It probably does cover the same field as the Bureau of Construction and Repair, but it is declared that it will result in improved construction.

Capt. Edward J. Marquart, USN, Director of the Fleet Maintenance Division of the Office of Naval Operations will be senior member of the Board. Officers on duty in the Navy Department will be designated for duty with board, either permanently or temporarily as circumstances may warrant.

Admiral Standley has directed that the Ship Development Board will:

"Confer with appropriate Bureau representatives for the purpose of scrutinizing the plans as they are being devel-

oped and for the purpose of giving information on military features involved in operations of the ships.

"Keep the Chief of Naval Operations informed of the progress of plans and discuss with him the proposed contract plans before their submission to the Secretary of the Navy for final approval."

Complete List Of CCC Winners

Completing the list of outstanding CCC companies which will receive ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL awards for the third period is Company 608, Camp Skokie Valley, SP-26, Winnetka, Ill., winner in the Sixth Corps Area.

1st Lt. Harold G. Creamer, Inf-Res., commands the company. He will receive the gold medal offered by the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL and awarded to the commanding officers of the outstanding units of each Corps Area. Silver buttons will be presented to the subordinate military officers, the camp work superintendent, the medical officer and the chaplain of each winning company. Each enrollee in the company will be awarded a bronze button.

Outstanding companies in the other Corps Areas previously announced are:

FIRST CORPS AREA

CCC Co. 145, Coolidge State Forest Camp No. 8-32, Plymouth, Vt.; Capt. William H. Shurtleff, Cav-Res., commanding; 1st Lt. Richard T. McKeon; FA-Res.; Capt. Ezra F. Ferris, Ch-Res.; and Mr. Norman E. Borden, Camp Work Superintendent.

SECOND CORPS AREA

CCC Co. No. 239, Camp No. 3 (NJ), Butler, N. J.; 1st Lt. Joseph L. Knipper, Engr-Res., commanding.

THIRD CORPS AREA

CCC Co. 334, Shenandoah National Park, Luray, Va.; Capt. Paul J. B. Murphy, 62nd Engineers, commanding; 1st Lt. Joseph W. Koch, 12th Infantry; 2nd Lt. Albury K. Tunnell, 316th Infantry; 1st Lt. Nelson T. Murray, Med-Res.; and Mr. E. M. Noyes, Camp Work Superin-

tendent.

FOURTH CORPS AREA

CCC Co. No. 1459, Camp Fla. F-9, Vilas, Fla.; Capt. Fred L. Koosa, QM-Res., commanding; 2nd Lt. Charles W. Creighton, Jr., Inf-Res.; 2nd Lt. Richard Thomas, CA-Res.; 1st Lt. Andrew H. Hinton, Med-Res.; Capt. Arthur C. Vanaun, Ch-Res.

FIFTH CORPS AREA

CCC Co. 1517, Camp PE-68, Murray, Ky.; 1st Lt. Ronald E. Smith, Inf-Res., commanding; 1st Lt. Allen G. Shipley, Inf-Res.; 1st Lt. Russell M. Blemker, Med-Res.; Mr. E. H. Ashbrook, Camp Work Superintendent.

SEVENTH CORPS AREA

CCC Co. 1713, Roaring River Park, Cassville, Mo.; 1st Lt. Charles A. Rose, Inf-Res., commanding; Capt. Charles H. Dewey, Med-Res.; 2nd Lt. E. M. Orton, Inf-Res.; 2nd Lt. Forrest P. Hendricks, Inf-Res.; and Mr. James L. Anding, Camp Work Superintendent.

EIGHTH CORPS AREA

CCC Co. 1807, Buffalo, Wyo.; Capt. E. A. Olson, Inf-Res., commanding; 1st Lt. E. A. Fetzer, Inf-Res.; Mr. H. L. North, Camp Work Superintendent.

NINTH CORPS AREA

CCC Co. 1311, Camp F-56, Thorn Creek, McCall, Idaho; Capt. James M. Carr, Inf-Res.; 1st Lt. Ernest H. Noedel, Inf-Res.; 1st Lt. Lynn M. Rogers, Inf-Res.; Lt. (Jr) Omar J. Brown, (MC), USN; 1st Lt. Roy F. Hewes, Ch-Res., district Chaplain; Mr. Lawrence Luce, Camp Work Superintendent.

Army Promotion

(Continued from First Page)

then adjourned until Sept. 20, without announcing any conclusion. It will report to the Chief of Staff, Oct. 1.

Several hundred votes were received this week from officers in Hawaii, the first to come in. They followed the same trend as other votes received, each week's returns increasing the majority in favor of the MacArthur plan. To date, 60.3 per cent of the votes are for that plan.

For the convenience of those officers

The Journal Salutes

This week the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL salutes:

General Douglas MacArthur, USA, upon conducting the first Army CPX maneuvers.

Rear Adm. Richard H. Leigh, USN, upon his retirement from the active list after 47 years of distinguished service to his country.

Comdr. Stephen S. Yeandle, USCG, and the officers and men under him for their notable work in the Morro Castle disaster.

of promotion list branches who have failed to receive ballots we are reproducing below the questions, so that they may indicate their preference, clip and mail to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, 1701 Connecticut avenue, Washington, D. C.:

- ☐ 1. The MacArthur Bill with such attrition as comes normally and under the revised Class B method.
- ☐ 2. A method based upon forced attrition.
- ☐ 3. A method based solely upon selection up.
- ☐ 4. A method based solely upon selection out.
- ☐ 5. A method based upon some combination of the preceding three.
- ☐ 6. A method based upon a separate promotion list for independent branches.
- ☐ 7. A promotion list based upon revision with some combination of the other methods.
- ☐ 8. Any other plan you may have in mind.

Remarks:

Name _____
Rank _____
Branch of Service _____

The Army Maneuvers

By John Callan O'Laughlin

These are some personal impressions of the critique of the Grand Manoeuvres held by the Army.

Arriving at Raritan Arsenal on Friday evening, I was taken to the mess hall, which I found filled with officers who plainly were more interested in discussing the various moves which had been made than in eating the excellent food which was being served. At the head tables were the Secretary of War, General MacArthur, Chief of Staff, and his Aides, Maj. D. D. Eisenhower and Capt. T. J. Davis, Maj. Gen. George S. Simonds, President of the War College, Maj. Gen. Preston Brown, who commanded one of the defending Armies, Brig. Gen. C. E. Kilbourne, Chief of the War Plans Division, General Staff, Brig. Gen. Andrew Moses, Chief of G-1 and others of high rank.

It was an interesting spectacle, the long hall, with the tables filled with khaki uniformed men, and white uniformed waiters carrying the food or removing the dishes, directed by Capt. R. E. Jones, Inf., who had been picked up from Governor's Island, hustled to Raritan and told to organize and serve the mess. Speaking of Captain Jones, everyone agreed he did an excellent job, and General MacArthur expressed the unanimous sentiment of all those who enjoyed the hospitality he tendered by his hearty congratulations; and General MacArthur did another of those little tactful things for which he is noted and which showed him to be a leader by shaking hands with the soldier attendant who served his table.

After dinner, in company with the Secretary, the General and his aides, we went to the quarters assigned to them. Mr. Dern was tired but courteous, tired because in addition to having followed the manoeuvres he had been told by Col. Walter P. Boatwright, the commanding officer of Raritan Arsenal, that there were pheasants in the arsenal grounds just waiting to be killed. Now the Secretary has quite a reputation as a marksman and he eagerly embraced the invitation to demonstrate his skill. But alas, the pheasants when released got away. However, in good spirits he received our sly digs and condolences.

There were a few calls upon the Secretary and the General during the evening, and then we went to bed, they in their quarters and I to the Club. The Jersey skeeter showed that his reputation for ferocity had been well earned. I know he kept me awake with his efforts to get my blood. General MacArthur said that for an hour he lay in the dark trying to murder his enemies, but failing, he determined upon the old Army idea of an offensive, and turning on the electric light slew five of the monsters. Everyone was early at the mess hall the next morning, except the Secretary. No, he was not catching another minute of sleep; he was busily engaged in his quarters with some matters which had arisen, and when he finally appeared he seized some fruit, eggs and coffee, shoved them down and announced he was ready for departure. The Secretary showed that he had been a patronizer of the "quick and dirty."

Off in the pouring rain we started for Monmouth. At the Arsenal Gate, there was Colonel Boatwright who already had called at the quarters of the Secretary and the General, received their congratulations on the excellent condition of his command and the fine way in which he had prepared for the prosecution of the work and the comfort of the officers engaged in it, and presented the Secretary with two pheasants, the shot in which were said to have been carefully marked with the Secretary's initials. At the gate, Colonel Boatwright was again congratulated, salutes were exchanged and on we went to Monmouth.

On the steps leading into the auditorium, officers participating in the critique were grouped. Just as guns had been fired for the Secretary of War when he left Raritan Arsenal, so guns were fired in salute when the Secretary reached Monmouth. Entering the audi-

Greetings to the Journal on its 71st Birthday

The Hon. George H. Dern, Secretary of War—"It is a happy custom to felicitate our friends on their birthday anniversaries and it gives me genuine pleasure to extend hearty good wishes, personally and on behalf of the War Department, to our friend the Army and Navy Journal, on the occasion of its seventy-first anniversary. May its influence never wane and may its success continue, is our wish."

★ ★ ★

The Hon. Claude A. Swanson, Secretary of the Navy—"On behalf of the Navy Department, the Naval Service afloat and ashore, I extend to you hearty felicitations on this, your seventy-first anniversary."

"May I add also, my personal appreciation for your enthusiastic cooperation in assisting the Navy to acquaint the public with the necessity of a full strength Treaty Navy."

"On this auspicious occasion of the Army and Navy Journal's seventy-first birthday, I wish for you many more years of public service."

★ ★ ★

General Douglas MacArthur, Chief of Staff, United States Army—"Since the appearance of its first issue in 1863 the Army and Navy Journal has consistently stood for adequacy and efficiency in the Nation's defense forces, and has never failed to raise its voice in support of justice and fair play for officers and enlisted men. Sincere appreciation of seventy-one years of staunch and unbroken friendship is expressed in the Army's felicitations to the Journal on the anniversary of its founding."

★ ★ ★

Admiral William H. Standley, USN, Chief of Naval Operations—"The past year has been marked with much progress in the efforts to build the American Fleet to Treaty strength. This office appreciates the splendid help which the Journal has rendered to the Navy in keeping the service and public informed of these efforts."

"To you and your staff, I extend my greetings on your seventy-first birthday. May our pleasant relations continue for many more years."

★ ★ ★

Maj. Gen. John H. Russell, Commandant, United States Marine Corps—"Greetings to the Army and Navy Journal on its 71st birthday."

"For as many years, the Journal has followed Marines to remote parts of the globe, bringing each week the record of activities in the service. It has been our letter from home, no matter where we have been."

"May this birthday usher in another year of prosperity for the Journal and bring a continuance of relations which I am sure are mutually beneficial to both the paper and the service."

★ ★ ★

Rear Adm. Harry G. Hamlet, Commandant, United States Coast Guard—"On behalf of the officers and men of the Coast Guard, I am happy to extend hearty good wishes to our friend, the Army and Navy Journal. For seventy-one years it has stood as the staunch supporter of the armed forces of the country. May its good work continue for many years."

torium, which quickly became thronged, the Secretary, General MacArthur and his aides were escorted to the platform. Standing at attention were the heads of the GHQ "Gs", commanding Generals of the participating Armies, General Simonds, one of the former and also Umpire and other officers who were to speak.

I have attended many meetings, but no audience in my experience was more attentive, none obviously more interested in what was being said. When General MacArthur walked to the center of the stage, there was a spontaneous outburst of applause. What he said was merely preliminary and largely an introductory to the Secretary of War. Mr. Dern, with the aplomb of an old campaigner, began his remarks by recalling that when he was Governor of Utah, he was asked by the Warden of the State Penitentiary to speak to the convicts in his charge. Not knowing how to address the prisoners, the then Governor started by saying "Fellow convicts". Realizing this was impolitic, he said "Fellow democrats", at which there was a howl, and he expressed satisfaction that members of his Party were not in the prison. Then he added, you must be all Republicans, and he was glad to see them all there. "And now I may say," he said to the officers, "I am glad to see you all here." There was a ripple of polite laughter when the Secretary first began this humorous anecdote, and then it became a roar, and quickly it became apparent that Mr. Dern had become en rapport with his Monmouth audience.

In another column, the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, which had two reporters in attendance, presents the details of the several speeches made. I confess to disappointment that some of the speeches were devoted rather to details of general staff organization which we all knew rather than to the lessons learned from the

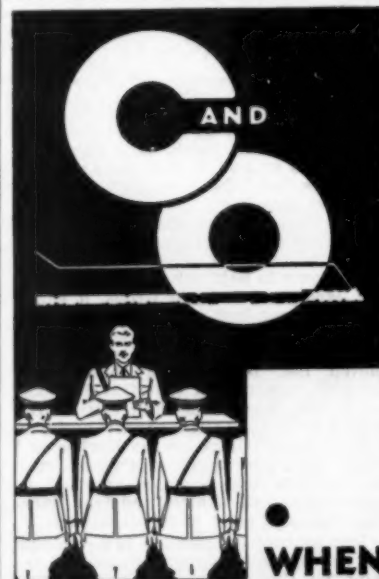
manoeuvres, doubtless due to the brain fag incident to the hard work of the week and the lack of time, for General Drum had his watch in his hand and, as General Moses remarked, swung the hook when the allotted minutes expired; and to General MacArthur, as to me, this was surprising, because all of those who spoke are accustomed to speaking and they usually are direct and terse in the expression of their thoughts. However, this criticism if it be accepted as such is minor. The fact is the plans were all well prepared, their execution was effectively done, and everyone worked with a zest and interest that was highly commendable. Of those who took part in the critique I think Major General Drum and Major General Nolan and also Major General Callan made the best impression; at least they did upon my mind.

The ceremonies were closed by General MacArthur, who made a brilliant address, which was broadcasted. Done extemporaneously, with force and feeling, the General spoke for 15 minutes. His thoughts came in sequence, his sentences were crisp and pointed, and his treatment of his subject masterly both in historical knowledge and expression. His audience held its breath when he closed and said "good-bye." Upon the conclusion of his address, the broadcaster announcer reported word from New York that a finer speaker had never

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THE UNITED STATES ARMY



ARMY FOOTBALL

West Point, N. Y.—Lt. "Gar" Davidson, Army head coach, is shifting his candidates around to find the best combinations to fill the gaps left by graduation last June.

Joe Nazzaro, who won a major "A" last year as substitute quarterback to Paul Johnson, who graduated, was moved over to halfback as a replacement for Jack Buckler. Bill Grohs, a shifty third stringer last year, is now playing in a reserve quarterback role. Ralph King, who was quarterback on the third eleven last season, has shown such marked improvement that Davidson has made him pilot of the first eleven. Destined to complete the varsity backfield are "Whitey" Grove as the blocker and wing back, Joe Stancock, Captain, who as fullback will do the heavy duty plunging as well as block and Jack Buckler, punter, passer and ball carrier.

The keenest competition is developing for the berths at end which were left vacant by the graduation of both Pete Kopcsak and Paul Burlingame. The leading candidates are Norman Edwards, a reserve last year, Bill Shuler, who was converted from a tackle last Fall in anticipation of the end shortage, Russell Jensen, who came up from the scrubs and Maurice Preston, who played tackle with the plebes last year.

In the middle of the line where Tom Clifford and Clinton Vincent are battling for the center berth, competition is also going strong. Both of these candidates saw some action as reserves last year.

This Week—

(Continued from First Page)

and maneuvers in the Caribbean Sea. Congratulations to the Fleet upon a successful visit to the Atlantic Coast, and bon voyage.

The high regard in which Lt. Comdr.

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George F. Mentz, in charge of the Navy Department publicity, is held by the newspaper fraternity is shown by the party the Navy Department Correspondents' Association is to give in his honor tonight. You are a good "Egg," Commander! And you leave for Lt. Comdr. Charles G. Moore, or your successor, a mark to shoot at!

Again to refer to Monmouth, I understand Col. Arthur S. Cowan, commanding, is still inquiring why the bell, announcing a change in slides, failed to ring when the button was pressed on the stage. But, never mind, Colonel, everything else, particularly the important things, functioned and functioned splendidly. That is the tribute of all who benefited from the work of your excellent command.

Maj. Gen. Preston Brown's staff of the 2nd Blue Army did a magnificent piece of staff work in preparation for and during the maneuvers. The authorities in Washington are greatly pleased with their achievements which were on a par with those of all other staffs. Congratulations!

New Randolph Field Class

The new class to begin training at the Air Corps Primary Flying School at Randolph Field, Tex., Oct. 12 next, the War Department announces totals 136 students, of whom sixty are officers of the Regular Army who graduated from the Military Academy, last June; four are Air Corps enlisted men, two enlisted men from other branches of the military service and seventy are candidates from civil life.

The sixty West Point graduates, comprising 24% of the entire graduating class of 247 students who successfully complete the courses at the Primary and Advanced Schools will receive the rating of "Airplane Pilot" and subsequently be given the permanent status of Air Corps officers of the Regular Army.

The remaining 76 students will undergo their training under the status of Flying Cadets. Upon their graduation from the Air Corps Training Center they, likewise, will be given the rating of "Airplane Pilot," after which, still under their cadet status, they will be assigned to duty for the period of one year with tactical units of the Air Corps. At the end of that time, should the proficiency

they will have attained as military pilots warrant it, they will be commissioned in the Air Reserve as second lieutenants and placed on a year's active duty with Air Corps tactical units as Reserve officers.

Following is the list of students:

West Point Graduates

R. N. Tyson, Inf.	W. S. Stone, FA.
R. C. Kyser, Inf.	R. A. Legg, Inf.
Rudolph Green, CE.	D. O. Smith, Inf.
C. L. Andrews, CAC.	W. H. Neal, FA.
G. B. Dany, CA.	H. C. Davall, Inf.
V. C. Huffsmith, Inf.	E. E. B. Weber, Inf.
S. I. Gilman, CAC.	J. deP. T. Hills, Inf.
W. H. Waugh, jr., Inf.	L. A. Walsh, jr., Inf.
L. K. Beasley, CA.	F. C. Norvell, FA.
C. B. Elliott, jr., FA.	B. E. Brugge, CA.
J. J. Neely, Inf.	H. M. Baker, jr., Inf.
R. J. Reeves, Cav.	R. H. McKinnon, Inf.
H. H. Upham, Inf.	E. Flanick, FA.
P. C. Ashworth, CE.	K. R. Kenerick, CA.
P. T. Hanley, Inf.	J. F. Harris, Inf.
J. F. Miller, jr., Inf.	W. M. Canterbury, CA.
G. J. Higgins, Inf.	C. D. Sluman, CA.
J. M. Hutchison, Cav.	J. J. Stark, CA.
J. G. Benner, Inf.	G. G. Warner, FA.
A. F. Meier, Inf.	A. T. Wilson, jr., Inf.
H. C. Brookhart, Inf.	P. J. Kopcsak, FA.
W. M. Gross, FA.	G. H. Gerhardt, Inf.
J. B. Cary, CE.	L. S. Mosely, jr., CA.
P. Burlingame, jr., Inf.	J. W. Darrah, jr., Cav.
S. J. Donovan, Inf.	E. Rusteberg, Inf.
W. H. Wise, Cav.	E. H. Cloud, Inf.
G. L. Bolland, Inf.	J. E. Blair, II, Cav.
H. T. Alness, Cav.	E. S. Ligon, jr., Inf.
H. H. Andrae, Inf.	J. E. Shuck, CA.
K. W. Bauer, Inf.	A. H. Luehman, Inf.

Army Enlisted Men

Air Corps

Pvt. Howard F. Nichols (23rd Bombardment Squadron, Luke Field, T.H.).
Pvt. William J. B. Thompson (55th Pursuit Squadron, Barksdale Field, La.).
Pvt. Edward L. Haines (2nd Balloon Co., Ft. Bragg, N. C.).
Pvt. Kenneth Andrew Cavenech (34th Pursuit Squadron, March Field, Calif.).

Other Branches

Pvt. 1st Class Ewell F. Price (Troop A, 2nd Cavalry, Ft. Riley, Kans.).
Pvt. 1st Class Larry M. Read (9th Signal Service Co., Ft. Shafter, T. H.).

Flying Cadets

Alabama—John M. Reynolds, Horace Armor Shepard, William H. Reynolds.
Arkansas—John Carl Meador, Grover Edward Snuggs, Jr.
California—W. Earl Sams, Robert L. Eldridge, Frank G. Jones, Robert C. Love, Herbert C. Meade, Simpson D. Pottler, Charles W. Coit, Bernhard N. Palm.
Colorado—Charles B. Handy—Thomas LeRoy McKissack, Calvin Francis Finn.
District of Columbia—Doy D. Engle, J. Loren Freund.
Florida—James W. Chapman, jr., Robert C. Paul.
Georgia—R. Sims Munford.
Idaho—Albert Linn Maede, John L. Randall.
Illinois—Clark F. Palmer.
Indiana—Thomas L. Biggs, Fred A. Hatfield.
Iowa—Marion Malcolm.
Kansas—Raleigh H. Macklin, Dwane Leon Wallace.
Kentucky—James H. Turner, James W. Boyd.
Louisiana—Ernest Nelson Chennoult, Herbert Weak, jr.
Massachusetts—Stanley A. Zidiales.
Michigan—Robert F. Hardy.
Minnesota—Fergus R. McGregor.
Mississippi—Garner W. Green.
Missouri—Charles Raymond Wood, jr.
Montana—LeRoy Good.
Nevada—Jefferson B. Cazier, Kenneth L. D. Austin.
New York—Nathan Silversmith, James W. Allen, John Anthony Woerdle, Bernhard G. Fortmann, John J. Loughney.
North Carolina—John N. Gillespie.
Oklahoma—Harold Lee Crutcher.
Oregon—Willard W. Lazarus.
Pennsylvania—Edward M. Cormley, John D. Reese, Edward R. Parshall, Morris P. Buswell.
Tennessee—Leon Foosee.
Texas—Joseph W. Westbrook, Maurice Shannon, Lavern F. Rodman, Afton Curtis Weir, Otis S. Bowers, Donald C. Glass, Bingham T. Kleine, Herbert M. West, jr., Homer E. Thompson.
Utah—Francis M. Peterson.
Vermont—Robert Henry Watson.
Virginia—Ira H. Erickson.
Washington—Quintin T. Quick, Robert L. Edwards, Merton G. Poole.
West Virginia—Graves H. Snyder.

Has Success On Range

Ft. Lawton, Wash.—Company A, Sixth Engineers, has just completed an unusually successful season of rifle target practice. Of the fifty-nine men firing, fourteen were qualified as Expert Riflemen, twenty-five as Sharpshooters, and sixteen as Marksmen. The average score of the Company was 213 out of a possible 250 for the "B" Course. The requirement for expert riflemen is 223 points, for sharpshooter 212 points, and for marksman 187 points.

Intensifying the interest was an unofficial competition agreed upon by the two platoons, under which the losing platoon was to give a party for the winners. The results were so close that the victorious platoon was not decided until the last man fired at the last range. The second platoon won by thirteen points with a total of 6178. The second platoon had one more expert than the first, and one less sharpshooter. Otherwise, the qualifications of the two platoons were equal.

The Army Maneuvers

(Continued from Preceding Page)

been on the radio circuit. The applause which greeted General MacArthur when he finished was of a character to show the profound respect and affection in which the assembled officers held this man who has made such an outstanding record as the spokesman and protector of the Army when it needed defense.

Outside of the Hall, officers pressed around the Secretary and the General, exchanging views, and shaking hands. We were off in time to catch the 2:18 train for Washington. I have added nothing to technical knowledge in this description of an event of first importance to the Army, but I have tried to show what transpired and the deep interest which the officers participating evidenced in their execution of the absorbing problems given them to solve. This much is self-evident: Such manoeuvres are of the greatest value to the Service and are certainly a part of training which should be annually conducted. If I have any criticism it is that the critique to be of merit should be devoted to the pointing out of errors, as was done by Major General Nolan, and a description of the lessons revealed. But above all, the manoeuvres must have the inspiration of the Chief of Staff, such inspiration as General MacArthur gave, in order to achieve their full worth to the Army and the country.

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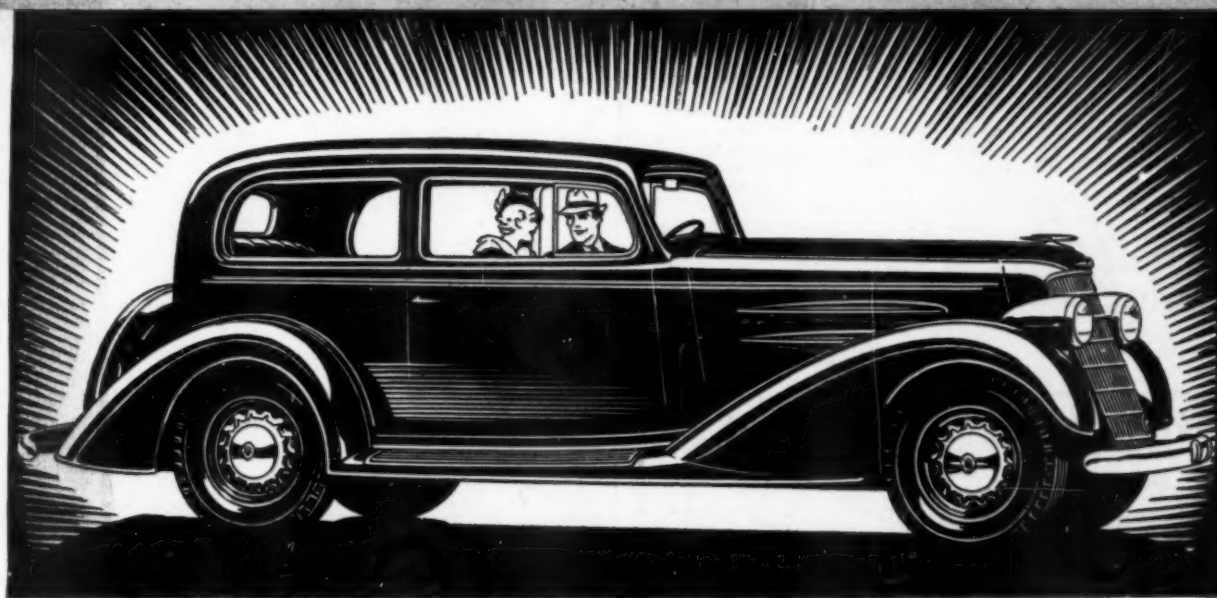
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THE U. S. NAVY



THE U. S. MARINE CORPS

Reservists Enter USNA

Twenty-five members of the Naval and Marine Corps Reserve have completed the regular mental and physical entrance examinations and have been admitted to the fourth class of midshipmen at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. The reservists were appointed as the result of competitive examinations held earlier this year for which they had been recommended by the commanding officer of their respective unit.

Following is a list of the reservists:

Raymond Wellington Alexander 6th Marine Reserve Brigade.

Frederick William Brown, 8th Fleet Div., 2nd Battalion, Brooklyn, N. Y.

William Gaines Blasdel, 1st Battalion, Washington, D. C.

John West Chambers, 6th Marine Reserve Brigade, Washington.

Wilson Haut Cransford, 6th Marine Reserve Brigade.

James Walker Danforth, 30th Div., Peoria, Ill.

William Raymond Denekas, 30th Div., Pekin, Ill.

Claude Smith Farmer, Fleet Division 5, Norfolk, Va.

Joseph Paul Fitz-Patrick, 5th Fleet Division, Boston, Mass.

David Lombard Harris, 31st Fleet Div., New Rochelle, N. Y.

William Augustus Hasler, Jr., 1st Battalion, Fleet Div. 1, Baltimore, Md.

Vernon Ralph Hayes, 3rd Fleet Div., 1st Battalion, Washington, D. C.

Frederick Krupp, 5th Fleet Div., 1st Battalion, Boston, Mass.

John Francis MacLaughlin, 7th Div., 2nd Battalion, Philadelphia, Pa.

Stephen Stafford Mann, Jr., Fleet Div. 2, 1st Battalion, Baltimore, Md.

John Denning Mason, 6th Separate Fleet Div., Pittsburgh, Pa.

William Sheppard O'Kelly, 1st Battalion, Baltimore, Md.

Charles Frederick Pape, 19th Div., 5th Battalion, Hartford, Conn.

Major William Robb, 2nd Div., 1st Battalion, Washington, D. C.

Vincent Sim, 22nd Fleet Div., 5th Battalion, Chicago, Ill.

Julian Murray Spencer, Fleet Div. 2, 1st Battalion, Baltimore, Md.

Walter Clericus Stoll, 1st Fleet Div., 1st Battalion, Seattle, Wash.

Joseph Robbins Tucker, 6th Marine Reserve Brigade, Washington, D. C.

Richard David Weber, 2nd Div., Philadelphia, Pa.

Arthur Bernard Yeates, Jr., Fleet Div. 5, Norfolk, Va.

Submarine At Navy Yard

The USS Cuttlefish, submarine, arrived at the Washington Navy Yard, Sept. 11, upon the completion of her shakedown cruise which included visits to Guantanamo, Cuba, Jamaica, Canal Zone, Port au Prince, Haiti, LaGuaira, Venezuela, Georgetown, British Guiana, San Juan, P. R., New Orleans, La. She will be at the Navy Yard until Sept. 17, and will go to New London, Conn., for final tests and ammunition before sailing for Hawaii to join Submarine Division 12 based at Pearl Harbor.

The Cuttlefish, commanded by Lt. Comdr. Charles W. Styer, USN, was commissioned at the Submarine Base, New London, Conn., June 8. She was authorized by Act of Congress Aug. 29, 1916 and funds for construction were appropriated in March, 1929. Her keel was laid Oct. 7, 1931 and she was launched Nov. 21, 1933. Her dimensions are: Displacements, 1130 tons; Length on waterline, 290 feet; Beam, 24 feet 9 inches; Gun, One 3-inch maximum.

The Cuttlefish will not be open to visitors during her stay at the Navy Yard, as this period is to be utilized for overhaul, painting and general cleaning after her shakedown cruise preparatory for active duty.

Macy Predicts Treaty Navy

Addressing the Naval Graduates Association in New York on Tuesday, Nelson Macy, President of the Navy League, praised the President and the Secretary of the Navy for their efforts toward building up the Navy and the Merchant Marine.

Mr. Macy stressed the fact that a strong Navy means peace and not war. He insisted we must have an adequate Navy in order to protect our merchant marine, and a Merchant Marine large enough to carry our trade, and he cited our commercial experience during the World War to establish the importance of the latter. He praised the President for investigating and finding out the true condition of the Navy and added: "We are going ahead at full speed now; we will not stop until we have a proper sized Navy, the Navy allowed us by the treaty that we signed in London in 1930. Rear Adm. Reginald R. Belknap, USN-Ret., presided at the luncheon.

Marine Officer Cited

Maj. Gen. John H. Russell, Commandant, U. S. Marine Corps, announced this week that Lt. Col. Clayton B. Vogel, USMC, has been awarded two high decorations by the Haitian Government for his services in the Garde d'Haiti.

For approximately one year and until the Marines withdrew from the Republic last month, Colonel Vogel held the rank of Major General Commandant of the Garde. The decorations, which were forwarded to the Secretary of the Navy by the Secretary of State, were the Haitian Distinguished Service Medal and Haitian Brevet of Merit Medal. The citations accompanying the awards recalled Colonel Vogel's "remarkable service" to the Republic of Haiti and "service above and beyond the call of duty" in his work of developing the Garde.

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Lower USMC Recruiting Age

Maj. Gen. John H. Russell, Commandant of the Marine Corps, this week ordered the maximum age limit for first enlistment recruits in the Marine Corps reduced by ten years. The previous maximum age limit was 35 years, and it will be 25 years henceforth.

During recent recruiting to increase the Corps by 1,000 men as authorized by Congress, it was found there were sufficient applicants under 25 years of age to secure the necessary number of men under this age. The minimum age for enlistment will be continued at 18 years, with a limited number of youths between 17 and 18 accepted to learn the drum and trumpet.

Recruiting officers will be permitted at their discretion to accept desirable applicants of exceptional physiques and mental qualifications between 25 and 30 or those between these ages who are artisans or specialists such as electricians, auto mechanics, truck drivers, machinists, cooks, stone masons, bandsmen, carpenters, blacksmiths, photographers, printers (compositors and pressmen), fitters and aviation mechanics.

Naval Customs

"Naval Customs, Traditions and Usage," by Lt. Comdr. Leland P. Lovette, USN; published by the United States Naval Institute, Annapolis, Md.; Price, \$3.75.

When Capt. F. H. Sadler, USN, as Head of the Postgraduate School at Annapolis, with the advice and approval of Rear Adm. Frank B. Upham, USN, then Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, instituted at the Postgraduate School a course of lectures in customs, traditions, social usage and regulations pertaining to honors and ceremonies, he contributed not only to the usefulness and effectiveness of that school, but also to the general knowledge, public understanding and appreciation of this most interesting subject. Fortunately, the officer selected to conduct this course was Lt. Comdr. Leland P. Lovette, USN, who applied himself to his task with a vigor and intelligence that made the course one of the most enjoyable and led to the publication of this most valuable work.

"Naval Customs, Traditions and Usage" has a fascination that compels even the casual reader to read on and on. The subject is most interesting and one that has never been treated quite so completely nor so entertainingly. It contains everything the officer in the service should know in order to conduct himself properly and to explain his service to outsiders—as he is quite often called upon to do. Anyone actively in the Navy, Coast Guard or merchant marine, or even pleasure yachtsmen, will find it of inestimable help while those who are not in the service but love the smell of salt air will revel in its pages.

Part one of the book treats of the traditions, customs, and laws of the sea, part two of sea manners and shore manners, part three of symbols of great traditions, and part four of the sea, nautical words and naval expressions. In addition there is a most valuable appendix of information, notes on precedence, naval regulations pertaining to official relations of naval officers with foreign services and stations, army regulations, customs and courtesies and many other matters to which frequent reference is necessary.

Of particular interest is the chapter on nautical words and naval expressions, which reveals the extent of research to which Commander Lovette has gone. So many of the expressions familiar to men of the sea have been in use for so many centuries that their origin is lost in antiquity, but the author has gone back as far as available knowledge will permit. He shows the birth of the familiar cry "Ahoy" in the dreaded war cry of the Vikings; the origin of to "give quarter" in the practice among the Dutch and Spaniards of captured officers giving ransom equal to a quarter of a year's pay for their freedom; and the interesting beginnings of a host of other terms.

Fleet Sails For Maneuvers

Under the command of Adm. Joseph Mason Reeves, USN, the U. S. Fleet now concentrated at Hampton Roads, Va., and at Charleston, S. C., is sailing Sept. 14 and 15 from those ports for Fleet tactical exercises and maneuvers, at the completion of which the Fleet will put into various Southern and Gulf ports for a week of overhaul and liberty.

This will mark the beginning of the Fleet's return to the West Coast. After the visit to Southern ports, the various units of the Fleet will hold gunnery exercises and maneuvers off Guantanamo, Cuba, and Gonaives, Haiti, for about six weeks. It is expected that the Fleet will arrive in San Diego and San Pedro about Dec. 1.

Patrol Yacht Race

Seventeen naval vessels under command of Rear Adm. Hayne Ellis, USN, Commander Training Squadron, Scouting Force, will do patrol duty during the International Yacht Race starting today.

The vessels are: USS Arkansas, flagship of the Training Squadron; USS Minneapolis, heavy cruiser, completing her shakedown cruise to Europe; USS Goff, Destroyer; USS Bainbridge, USS Reuben James, USS McFarland, USS Overton, USS Manley, USS Manley, and USS Fairfax, destroyers; USS R-2, USS R-4, USS R-10, USS R-11, USS R-13, and USS R-14, submarines.

These vessels will cooperate with the Coast Guard in patrolling the course and two of the destroyers will carry members of the press.

Trenton New Flagship

The USS Trenton, light cruiser, Capt. N. H. Goss, USN, commanding, will relieve the USS Richmond, light cruiser, as flagship of Rear Adm. Charles S. Freeman, USN, Commander Special Service Squadron at St. Petersburg, Fla., Sept. 17.

The Richmond, Capt. Leigh Noyes, USN, commanding, has been flagship of the Special Service Squadron since May 25, 1933. She will leave St. Petersburg and arrive at the Puget Sound Navy Yard Oct. 15 for overhaul and join Cruiser Division 2, Battle Force, about Jan. 15, 1935.

Navy Transport Sailings

USS Chaumont—Arrive N. O. B. Norfolk, Sept. 12, leave Sept. 26; arrive Guantanamo Oct. 1, leave Oct. 1; arrive Canal Zone Oct. 4, leave Oct. 8; arrive San Diego Oct. 17, leave Oct. 18; arrive San Pedro Oct. 19, leave Oct. 20; arrive San Francisco Oct. 22, leave Nov. 1; arrive Honolulu Nov. 9, leave Nov. 10; arrive Guam Nov. 20, leave Nov. 21; arrive Manila Nov. 27, leave Jan. 2, 1935; arrive Guam Jan. 8, 1935; leave Jan. 9; arrive Honolulu Jan. 19, leave Jan. 22; arrive San Francisco Jan. 30.

USS Henderson—Arrive Manila Sept. 11, leave Oct. 13; arrive Guam Oct. 19, leave Oct. 20; arrive Honolulu Nov. 2, leave Nov. 5; arrive San Francisco Nov. 13; leave Nov. 26; arrive San Pedro Nov. 28, leave Nov. 30; arrive San Diego Dec. 1, leave Dec. 3; arrive Canal Zone Dec. 14, leave Dec. 17; arrive Guantanamo Dec. 20, leave Dec. 20; arrive Norfolk Dec. 24 (overhaul).

Name Sponsor for Quincy

Secretary of the Navy Swanson has designated Mrs. Henry S. Morgan, of Locust Valley, Long Island, N. Y., the daughter of former Secretary of the Navy Charles Francis Adams, as sponsor for the heavy cruiser No. 39, to be named the USS Quincy, under construction by the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation, Fore River, Mass. The date for the launching has not been determined.

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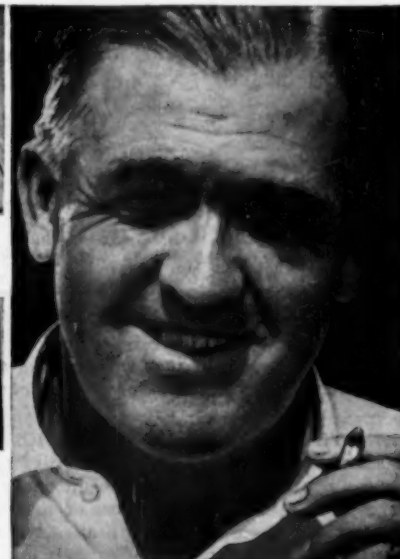
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SPORTSMAN. Rex Beach: "A Camel quickly gives me renewed energy. As a steady smoker I have also learned that Camels do not interfere with healthy nerves."



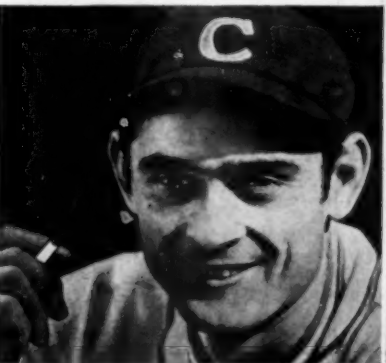
PHONE OPERATOR in New York's Beaux Arts Apts., Marion Erickson says: "Camels freshen up my energy. They are the mildest cigarette!"



GOLF CHAMPION. Gene Sarazen, twice winner of U. S. Open: "I smoke Camels. They taste good—and never interfere with my nerves."



MOTOR-BOAT RACER. Mrs. Florence Burnham says: "After a hard race, I enjoy a Camel... And I notice a quick 'pick-up' in energy."



STAR PITCHER. Guy Bush, Cub pitcher, says: "After nine hard innings, there's nothing that lifts up my energy the way a Camel does. I feel freshened up in no time at all."



AUTO RACER. "Bill" Cummings: "When I'm 'all in' I know Camels will give me a 'lift' in energy."



DEEP-SEA DIVER. Frank Crilly says: "I smoke Camels and have smoked them for years. Camels taste much better and never upset my nerves."



OLYMPIC DIVER. Miss Georgia Coleman: "When I'm tired and need a 'lift' I smoke a Camel. Soon I feel like my real self again... And they are so mild!"



BRIDGE EXPERT. Shepard Barclay: "I prefer Camels...I can smoke them steadily without having jangled nerves...they're always mild!"



FLYER. Colonel Roscoe Turner says: "I watch my nerves as carefully as I do my plane... That's why I always smoke Camels."



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Published Every Saturday by the

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JOHN CALLAN O'LAUGHLIN, President and Publisher

LEROY WHITMAN, Editor

1701 Connecticut Avenue Northwest, Washington, D. C.

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SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1934

"Ideas? However good they may be, they are of no use unless they are translated into facts. * * * Act, and you will be taken into account."—FOCH.

THE NYE MUNITIONS INVESTIGATION COMMISSION is making a record for muckraking which exceeds the activities of the figure created by Bunyan in Pilgrim's Progress. With amazing wantonness it is giving publicity to testimony which reflects upon the reputations of men and firms without ascertaining in advance whether there is any justification for such testimony. It is taking letters written by agents anxious to impress their home offices, reporting connections that existed solely in imagination. Such was the case with reference to the visit of General MacArthur to Turkey. It was asserted he was promoting American sales of munitions when he never mentioned the subject and never met the author of the statement. It would seem that the least Senator Nye could have done before making the communication public was to have referred it to the Chief of Staff for his information and reply. It is an old story in Washington which Senator Nye should know, this business of "selling" officials by lobbyists who have not even a bowing acquaintance with the men they reported ready to do their bidding. General MacArthur is not the only officer of the Army and Navy who has been the object of this character assassination procedure by the Nye committee. There has been mention of Naval officers at Rio de Janeiro who were as innocent of even the appearance of wrong doing as was the Chief of Staff. But besides besmirching reputations of men and firms, the Nye Committee evidently is seeking to promote pacifism, destroy National Defense and ruin the business of firms that like the Electric Boat Company and the Duponts have been for years of the utmost value to the Nation. In the past it has been the duty of American representatives abroad to aid their compatriots in disposing of their wares. Even the Government, before the World War endeavored to sell two battleships to Chile, and failing, disposed of them to Greece. The Government has denied arms to revolutionists and permitted their sale to recognized governments. Patents owned by citizens or firms are published; inventors, to be protected, must secure patents abroad. Thus the inventive genius of the country is at the disposal of foreign governments, and if their owners refused to permit their use foreign governments, under stress, would seize and employ them. Naturally the American owners have disposed of their patents at the best price they could. The Nye Committee should know that munitions are not the only weapons of war. Agricultural products, as Germany learned to her cost, are even more vital to victory than ordnance improvements. If reports current are to be believed, the Nye Committee, pacifist inspired, is part of a movement to revive interest in disarmament. However this may be, whatever the direction the inquiry takes, and no matter how serious may be the revelations of wrong doing which all must berate, the fact remains that the Committee should move cautiously and deliberately before permitting itself to serve as a sewer through which mud can be spouted upon men and firms of deservedly high reputation.

THE GENERAL COUNCIL OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT plans to complete the draft of the Army promotion bill which it has under consideration on October 1. It therefore becomes incumbent upon every officer who has not yet mailed in his ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL promotion poll card to do so at once. Failure to do so will mean that his views will not be registered and consequently he will not have participated in the design of General MacArthur to establish the majority opinion of the Service. The large number of cards thus far received is assumed to indicate the trend of conviction, and, moreover, it is pointed out that many who have not yet mailed their cards are withholding them because of their belief that their votes will add nothing to the results already shown. We assure such officers that the greater the number of the replies, the more influential will the poll be not only upon the deliberations of the General Council, which is seeking to comply exactly with the directive of the Chief of Staff, but upon Congress, which must pass the enacting legislation. Therefore we again urge that if you have not marked and mailed your card, do so without delay. If you have mislaid your card, forward your views to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, addressed Promotion Poll Editor.

THE PRESENCE OF ADMIRAL STANDLEY, Chief of Naval Operations, at the Monmouth critique of the grand maneuvers of the Army evidenced an appreciative interest by the Fleet in this important phase of military training. It was apparent that the Admiral in common with the Army and indeed the country realized the great value of the maneuvers, especially in its experience and instruction in Army, Corps and division staff work. Naturally "America's No. 1 Sailor," as he was introduced by General MacArthur, felt that the problem could have been improved from the Fleet's point of view. He insisted that although the Fleet might be in the Pacific the Navy still would have been able to provide the Army with intelligence as to the movements of an enemy in the Atlantic, and he regretted that the question of the point where paramount interest passes from the Navy to the Army, was not involved in the study. Major General Simonds, President of the War College, and the Empire, informed the Admiral that in the development of the problem the Naval Instructor at the War College had been consulted. Nevertheless, Admiral Standley uttered a suggestion which merits consideration and if General MacArthur's plan for annual maneuvers should be carried out, as it must be in order for the Army to attain maximum efficiency, doubtless future problems will include the study desired by the Chief of Naval Operations.

Service Humor

No Padded Bells

Visitors—"How's the new swimming pool?"

Supt. of Insane Asylum—"Fine! It's becoming so popular with the patients, especially those that can dive, that I am thinking of having it filled with water."

—The Arkansas Arkite.

You'll Never Rich, etc.

The Navy man was getting married. They had reached that part of the ceremony where he said, "With all my worldly goods I thee endow." From the back of the church came a shipmate's hoarse whisper: "There goes that guy's seabag."

—USS Melville Job Order.

That's Far Enough

If all the boarders at the boarding houses were laid end to end they'd still reach.

—Wednesday Nite Life, of Co.
A, 110th Engr. Mo. N.G.

So That's What It Is

They were scarcely seated before one of them nudged his mate and asked—"What does the word, 'Asbestos' mean across the curtain?"

"Pipe down," said his companion, "and don't show your ignorance. That's Latin for 'Welcome.'"

—Aero Vue.

Safety First

The Aero Vue, organ of the 18th Pursuit Group, Wheeler Field, T.H., tells this on its departing commanding officer, Lt. Col. G. C. Brant.

Colonel Brant was asked why he transferred to the Air Corps.

"Because," he replied, "the Cavalry was too dog gone dangerous. I was always getting thrown from my horse."

Service Expected

A lady had advertised for a girl for general housework, and was showing an applicant over the house. She had been very liberal in her promises of privileges—afternoons off, evenings out, and so on—and it looked as though the two were about to come to some agreement when the girl suddenly—"Do you do your own stretchin'?"

"Do we do our own what?" asked the puzzled mistress.

"Stretchin'," repeated the new girl.

"I don't understand."

"Stretchin'," repeated the girl a second time. "Do you put all the food on the table at dinner and stretch for it, or do I have to shuffle it around?"

—Bamboo Breezes.

Gracious

In the congregation during Sunday morning service was a young bride, whose husband was an usher. Becoming terribly worried about having left the roast in the oven, she wrote a note to her husband, sending it to him by another usher.

The latter, thinking it was a note for the pastor, hurried down the aisle and laid it on the pulpit. Stopping abruptly in the middle of his sermon to read the note, the astonished pastor was met with this written injunction:

"Go home and turn off the gas."—Air Station News.

—Bamboo Breezes.

ASK THE JOURNAL

SEND your queries to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL QUESTION EDITOR and an answer will be given in this column as soon as possible after receipt.

J. V. E.—There is no Medical Administrative Corps Reserve for the Philippine Scouts. However, you could apply for a commission as a second lieutenant in the Officers Reserve Corps, Medical Administrative Corps Reserve Branch. Application should be made to your corps area commander.

C. W. — We have no copies of the Journal of 1902 on hand except in our bound files. However, you could inform you that the records of the Water Transport Section Office of the Quartermaster General, War Department show that the transport Kilpatrick sailed from San Francisco, Calif., July 1, 1902, for the Philippine Islands.

J. J. D.—The Surgeon General's Office, War Department, informs us that the next examination to make eligibles for appointment as Master Sergeant will be held in about a year from now.

The War Department is still studying the question of appointments to the grade of warrant officer. No information is available as to when or how appointments will be made.

Tours of foreign duty begin upon arrival on the foreign station.

IN THE JOURNAL

10 Years Ago

Capt. Luke McNamee, commanding officer of the USS Tennessee, has been relieved by Capt. Frank B. Upham, who recently returned from duty as Naval Attache at Paris. Captain McNamee left immediately for Washington and New York. He will sail on Sept. 20 for London, where he will take over the duties of Naval Attache.

20 Years Ago

The nomination of 1st Lt. Kyle Rucker, 14th Cav. to be a captain was received by the Senate Sept. 8.

30 Years Ago

Ninety-six men reported for football practice this week at West Point, in response to the call of the coaches, Lt. Robert E. Boyers, captain of the 1902 team and Lt. Charles F. Thompson, last year's big guard, and Cadet Daly.

50 Years Ago

The Naval Torpedo Station at Newport, R. I., was inspected by the President, the Secretary of the Navy and the members of the Senate Ordnance committee.

70 Years Ago

The JOURNAL publishes in this issue the text of Rear Adm. D. G. Farragut's official report to the Secretary of the Navy of the operations in Mobile Bay.

War Department
Organized Reserves

OFFICIAL ORDERS

Navy Dept.
Marine Corps

ARMY ORDERS

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPT.

MAJ. GEN. JAMES F. MCKINLEY, The AG Col. Walter T. Bates, from Ft. McPherson, Ga., to Washington, D. C.
Col. F. C. Burnett, from Washington, D. C., to Ft. McPherson, Ga.
Capt. E. E. Halger, jr., retired on account of disability, Sept. 30, 1934.

QUARTERMASTER CORPS

MAJ. GEN. LOUIS H. BASH, The QMG 1st Lt. J. J. Rnezer, Ft. McIntosh, Tex., will proceed to his home, await retirement.
Capt. C. A. Cotton, retired on account of disability, Sept. 30, 1934.
Col. A. M. Graham, retired on account of disability, Sept. 30, 1934.
Capt. Elenius Berg, retired on account of disability, Sept. 30, 1934, with rank of major.
Lt. Col. S. C. Reynolds, retired on account of disability, Sept. 30, 1934.
Col. T. M. Knox, retired on account of disability, Sept. 30, 1934.
Capt. L. I. Cooke, retired on account of disability, Sept. 30, 1934, with rank of major.
Capt. A. D. Hughes, from Philippine Dept., to Pres. of S. F. Calif.
Capt. J. J. Harris, retired on account of disability, Sept. 30, 1934.
Capt. A. J. Brandon, retired on account of disability, Sept. 30, 1934.
Capt. B. E. Cooper, retired on account of disability, Sept. 30, 1934, with rank of major.
Capt. J. A. Barksdale, retired on account of disability, Sept. 30, 1934.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

MAJ. GEN. R. U. PATTERSON, The SG Medical Corps
Capt. R. E. Chambers, from Panama Canal Zone, to Washington, D. C.
Maj. W. S. Dow, from Indianapolis, Ind., to Philippine Dept.
Maj. L. R. Moore, from Panama Canal Zone, to Fitzsimons Gen. Hospital, Denver, Colo.

Lt. Col. S. J. Turnbull, from Governors Island, N. Y., to Ft. Adams, R. I.
Maj. H. W. Stuckey, from Buffalo, N. Y., to Ft. Wayne, Mich.
Maj. H. S. Blesse, from Denver, Colo., to Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco.
Capt. G. E. Armstrong, from Washington, D. C., to Ft. Benning, Ga.
Maj. Alexander Mileau, jr., retired on account of disability, Sept. 30, 1934.
Maj. H. B. Montgomery, retired on account of disability, Sept. 30, 1934.
Maj. L. A. Lavanture, retired on account of disability, Sept. 30, 1934.
Maj. Guy D. Griggs, Army and Navy Gen. Hospital, report to retiring board for examination.
Maj. W. T. Fisher, retired on account of disability, Sept. 30, 1934.

Veterinary Corps

Col. Andrew E. Donovan, retired on account of disability, Sept. 30, 1934.

Medical Administrative Corps

Capt. Berban Huffine, retired on account of disability, Sept. 30, 1934.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS

MAJ. GEN. EDWARD M. MARKHAM, The C. of E.
Maj. H. F. Cameron, from Panama Canal Dept., to Governors Island, N. Y.
Col. W. J. Barden, retired from active service, Sept. 30, 1934, having attained the age of 64 years Sept. 9, 1934.

SIGNAL CORPS

MAJ. GEN. IRVING J. CARR, The CSO Lt. Col. A. G. Gutensohn, retired on account of disability, Sept. 30, 1934.

CHEMICAL WARFARE SERVICE

MAJ. GEN. CLAUDE E. BRIGHAM, The C. of CWS
Capt. J. G. Shannonhouse, retired on account of disability, Sept. 30, 1934.

CHAPLAIN CORPS

CH. ALVA J. BRASTED, The C. of Ch.
Ch. Peter J. Quinn, USA, from Ft. Devens, Mass., to Catholic University of America, Washington, D. C.

The following chaplains from stations in-

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CAVALRY

MAJ. GEN. LEON B. KROMER, The C. of Cav.
Maj. C. H. Strong, from Dallas, Tex., to Governors Island, N. Y.
2nd Lt. J. F. Franklin, jr., from Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y., det. in AC, Randolph Fld., Tex.

The following officers from Ft. Riley, Kans., to Ft. Leavenworth, Kans.: 1st Lt. W. H. Barnes; and 1st Lt. A. M. Miller.
1st Lt. R. L. Freeman, Ft. Brown, Tex., will proceed to his home, await retirement.
Col. R. B. Ellis, retired on account of disability, Sept. 30, 1934.

Capt. Anderson H. Norton, retired on account of disability, Sept. 30, 1934.

Maj. A. T. Colley, retired on account of disability, Sept. 30, 1934.

Col. Fitzhugh Lee, retired on account of disability, Sept. 30, 1934.

Col. E. A. Buchanan, retired on account of disability, Sept. 30, 1934.

FIELD ARTILLERY

MAJ. GEN. UPTON BIRNIE, JR., The C. of FA
Maj. W. H. Cureton, from Ft. Riley, Kans., to FA School, Ft. Sill, Okla.
Capt. S. C. Hilton, from Ft. Bliss, Tex., to Houston, Tex.
Maj. W. C. Carlan, retired on account of disability, Sept. 30, 1934.

(Please turn to Page 67)

NAVY ORDERS

September 6, 1934

Lt. Comdr. George C. Hawkins, to duty USS Argonne, as repair officer.
Lt. Philip H. Taft, det. USS Wyoming; to home, relieved all active duty.

Lt. Benjamin P. Ward, ords. Aug. 10 to duty Nav. Academy revoked; continue duty USS Tennessee.

Lt. (jg) Harold F. Dearth, det. USS S-35; to USS S-43.

Ens. Thomas E. Gillespie, ords. Aug. 2 modified; to duty USS California.

Ens. Martin M. Kolivisto, det. USS California; to USS Humphreys.

Ens. John Munholland, det. USS California; to USS Greer.

Ens. Otto A. Scherini, det. USS California; to USS Cole.

Ens. Marcus W. Williamson, det. USS Tennessee about Sept. 24; to Instr. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.

Comdr. Greer A. Duncan (CEC), to duty as Asst. to the Chief of the Bu. of Yards and Docks, on Sept. 6.

Lt. Comdr. Francis G. Ulen (DC), det. USS New Mexico about Sept. 7; to USS Antares.

Ch. Gunner Albert Klinger, det. Nav. Ammunition Depot, Oahu, T. H., about Nov. 1; to Subm. Base, Pearl Harbor, T. H.

Ch. Gunner Alvin W. McCoy, desp. ords. Aug. 10 modified; to duty Nav. Ammunition Depot, Oahu, T. H.

September 7, 1934

Lt. Louis W. Nuesse, det. 4th Nav. Dist.; to continue sick leave.

Lt. (jg) Emory Roughton, det. USS S-1; to duty USS S-21.

Ens. Francis E. Nuesse, det. USS Saratoga; to temp. duty Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.

Ens. Frank E. Wigelius, det. USS Saratoga; to temp. duty Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.

Ens. James G. Marshall, det. USS Mississippi; to duty USS Roper.

Lt. Wm. B. Burns (DC), det. USS Antares; to duty USS New Mexico.

Ch. Bosn. Wildon A. Ott, det. Marine Barracks, Parris Island, SC; to duty USS Argonne.

Ch. Bosn. Alvin R. Bernson, det. USS Argonne; to duty Marine Barracks, Parris Island, S. C.

September 8, 1934

Ens. Henry F. Banzhaf, resignation accepted effective Sept. 15.

Ch. Pay Clk. Frank R. Tuck, on disch. trmt. Nav. Hosp., New York, N. Y.; to home, relieved all active duty.

ASIATIC DESPATCH ORDERS

September 4, 1934

Comdr. John J. Brown, det. command USS Canopus; to Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H.

Lt. Vernon O. Clapp, det. USS Augusta; to Nav. Air Sta., Norfolk, Va.

Lt. Melvin D. Abbott (MC), det. USS Sacramento; to 12th N. D.

Lt. Beauford W. Fink (CEC), det. Navy

Yard, Cavite; to Nav. Air Sta., Anacostia, D. C.

Ch. Bosn. Carl Allen, det. USS Heron; to USS Black Hawk.

Ch. Bosn. Lester R. Kaldenbach, det. USS Black Hawk; to USS Heron.

Ch. Gunner Herman Vollmer, det. USS Black Hawk; to Navy Yard, Wash., D. C.

ASIATIC ORDERS

Lt. Francis A. Packer, det. USS Pope; to staff, Cdr. Dest. Sqdn. 5.

Lt. (jg) Robert R. Craighill, det. USS Black Hawk; to USS Stewart.

Lt. (jg) William S. Post, jr., det. USS Pillsbury; to USS Barker.

Lt. (jg) Albert F. White, det. USS Barker; to USS Black Hawk.

Ens. Norman Hall, det. USS Black Hawk; to USS Peary.

September 10, 1934

Lt. Cdr. Robert B. Matthews, det. Rec. Ship at San Francisco; to Navy Yard, Mare Island, Calif.

Lt. (jg) Jimmie R. Simpson, on disch. trmt. Nav. Hosp., Wash., D. C.; to home, relieved all active duty.

Ens. Richard G. Kopf, det. USS Texas on Sept. 14; to resignation accepted effective Sept. 14.

Lt. Howard N. Hill (SC), det. Navy Yard, Pearl Harbor, T. H., in Nov.; to 12th Nav. Dist., and additional duty Rec. Ship at San Francisco.

Ch. Bosn. William G. Baker, det. Nav. Oper. Base, Norfolk, Va., about Sept. 11; to USS Tennessee.

Sept. 11, 1934

Ens. John H. Morse, jr., det. USS Bainbridge about Sept. 24; to Instr. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Florida.

Asiatic Despatch Orders, Sept. 10, 1934.

Comdr. Henry G. Cooper, jr., Ors. C. in C. Asiatic modified. To command USS Antares.

Lt. Walter F. Weldner, det. USS Edsall; to Navy Yard, New York, N. Y.

Lt. John E. French, det. USS Smith Thompson; to duty Nav. Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Lt. William M. Cole, det. USS John D. Edwards; to Nav. Boiler Lab., Navy Yard, Phila., Pa.

Lt. (jg) John F. Walsh, to 5th Nav. District.

Lt. (jg) William L. Berkley, (MC), det. 4th Reg. Marines, Shanghai; to Rec. Ship at New York.

Sept. 12, 1934

Lt. Jim T. Acree, det. USS Relief about Sept. 15; to USS Sallinas as nav. officer.

Lt. Wiley N. Hand, ors. August 3 revoked. To trmt. Norfolk Nav. Hosp., Portsmouth, Va.

Lt. (jg) Albert Konigsberg, desp. ors. August 11 modified. To USS Blakeley.

Ens. Charles E. Kirkpatrick, on disch. trmt. Nav. Hosp., Wash., D. C.; to home, relieved all active duty.

Lt. Cdr. John B. Daniels (SC), det. USS Ramapo in Oct.; to duty as OF. in Chge. Cooks & Bakers School, Nav. Trng. Sta., San Diego.

Lt. William S. Kurts (CC), det. Norfolk Navy Yard, Portsmouth, Va., about Oct. 19; to Office of Supt. Construction, Fedl. Ship-bldg. & Dry Dock Co., Kearney, N. J.

Lt. (jg) Wilbur N. Landers (CC), det. Navy Yard, New York, N. Y., on Oct. 1; to Norfolk Navy Yard, Portsmouth, Va.

Ch. Gunner John W. Hutchinson, det. Navy Yard, Wash., D. C., about Sept. 14; to USS Wright.

MARINE CORPS

Sept. 7, 1934

Maj. Leo D. Hermie, det. as an Assistant Adjutant and Inspector.

Maj. Earl C. Long, det. as an Assistant Quartermaster. On Sept. 18 detached Hdq. Marine Corps, Wash., D. C., to MCB, NOB, San Diego, Calif. Authorized to delay fourteen days in reporting.

Capt. Andrew E. Creezy, transferred with Marine Detachment from USS Richmond to USS Trenton.

1st Lt. George J. O'Shea, orders from MD, USS Salt Lake City to MD, USS Richmond, modified to MD, USS Trenton. Authorized to delay reporting until Sept. 25.

2nd Lt. Hector DeZayas, transferred with Marine Detachment from USS Richmond to USS Trenton.

2nd Lt. Robert E. Fojt, orders to MD,

USS Chicago modified to MB, Norfolk Navy Yard, Portsmouth, Va.

Chf. Mar. Gnr. Frank F. Wallace, det. Fourth Reg. Shanghai, China to Dept. of the Pacific via the USS Henderson scheduled to arrive in San Francisco, Calif., on November 13.

Sept. 10, 1934

Capt. Norman M. Shaw, det. Fourth Reg., Shanghai, China, to MB, Wash., D. C. Authorized to delay two months enroute.

1st Lt. Raymond A. Anderson, det. MD, USS Tulsa to Fourth Reg., Shanghai, China.

1st Lt. Benjamin F. Kaiser, det. Fourth Reg., Shanghai, China, to MD, USS Tulsa.

2nd Lt. John Wehle, det. Aircraft One, MB, Quantico, Va., to VS Squadron 14-M, USS Langley, to report not later than Sept. 12.

Sept. 11, 1934

Maj. Arnold W. Jacobsen, detail as an Assistant Quartermaster revoked, effective Sept. 15.

Capt. Otto Salzman, det. MB, Quantico, Va., ordered to his home, and retired on January 1.

1st Lt. Glenn M. Britt, died on Sept. 1.

2nd Lt. Robert E. Fojt, det. MB, Norfolk Navy Yard, Portsmouth, Va., to MD, USS Chicago.

Sept. 13, 1934

Capt. William L. Harding, on or about Nov. 1 det. MB, Puget Sound Navy Yard, Bremerton, Wash., to MD, NAS, Seattle, Washington.

Capt. William M. Marshall, orders to Fourth Reg. Shanghai, China, revoked. Assigned to duty at MB, NS, Olongapo, P. I.

2nd Lt. Wallace M. Greene, det. NAS, Pensacola, Fla., to MB, Quantico, Va., for duty with the Fleet Marine Force. Authorized to delay one month in reporting.

Mar. Gnr. Henry P. Crowe, appointed a marine gunner and assigned to duty with the First Bn, Sixth Marines, FMF, MCB, NOB, San Diego, Calif.

Qm. Clk. Homer Sterling, appointed a quartermaster clerk and assigned to duty at MCB, NOB, San Diego, Calif.

Coast Guard Orders

Comdr. (E) C. J. Odend'hal, det. Headquarters, effective October 1, 1934, and assigned as engineer officer Mendota.

Lt. C. L. Duke, orders of August 17, 1934, cancelled.

Lt. H. F. Slade, det. Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Florida, and assigned Mendota.

Lt. (jg) L. T. Jones, det. as Commanding Officer, CG-131, Intelligence Office, New York, and assigned Headquarters.

Gunner L. H. Hines, det. Headquarters, effective September 23, 1934, and assigned Eastern Area.

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SERVICE NEWS AND GOSSIP

League of Nations on Armaments—We have received from the League of Nations its Armaments report for 1934. The document is comprehensive in setting forth the land, sea and air strengths of the various Nations, and is more accurate than was the publication last year, though still wanting in this respect. It gives a misleading picture particularly of Naval power in that it presents the total number of each type of ships with their characteristics possessed by a country and then as an appendix sets forth the vessels that are overage. For example, the table for the United States shows that the United States has 229 destroyers, when the appendix describes that exact number as overage, and further crediting us with 83 submarines, subsequently admits that 38 are beyond the age limit. Great Britain also has given credit for overage ships, as has Japan. The student, of course, is placed in a position to ascertain the strength of a country, but upon the average mind an impression will be created which the League should have avoided. Nevertheless, the Year Book reflects the world situation and shows the attitude of the various governments in the matter of defense.

Japan's situation in 1934 is greatly superior to what it was in 1933. She has acquired more planes, added 2,000 officers and 40,000 men to her Army and increased her naval tonnage by 85,000 tons, besides building or having adopted a program to be completed by 1938, which will add to the formidability of her Fleet. Great Britain's Army and Air Force seem about the same, but she has added 2,000 effectives to her naval personnel and increased her sea materiel by 35,000 tons. The United States is shown to have had no Army increase, or important change in air strength, but its naval tonnage is given at 1,228,350, which is 55,000 tons more than is credited to Great Britain and to have a building program underway which compares with the previous year as follows:

	1934	1933
Aircraft Carriers	3	1
Cruisers	11	5
Destroyers	32	8
Submarines	5	2

Great Britain's construction for the two years, according to the Year Book, may thus be compared:

	1934	1933
Cruisers	7	4
Flotilla leaders and destroyers	18	1
Submarines	6	4

Japan's building in each year is thus presented:

	1934	1933
Cruisers	6	2
Aircraft Carriers	0	1
Destroyers and Torpedo Boats	9	11
Submarines	6	6

The Japan program to be completed by 1938 calls for six 8500 ton cruisers, which presumably are under construction, two 10,000 ton carriers, 30 destroyers and torpedo boats, one fleet submarine of 1970 tons, 6 submarines, tonnage not stated, 6 submarines, 1300 tons, 2 submarines, 900 tons, 1 submarine parent ship, 5 mine-layers, 6 minesweepers, 1 repair ship and 1 tanker. It is clear that the Tokyo government is making determined efforts to provide a modern, up-to-date Navy. With her smaller tonnage she has 88,190 effectives in personnel as against 92,338 for Great Britain and 103,317 for the United States, our figure including 16,000 Marines. Apparently our naval personnel exceeds that of Britain's, but here again the bare figures fool casual readers, for the British air force personnel is not included nor is the personnel of the not inconsiderable dominion navies. The Year Book is further interesting as demonstrating that while the diplomats are talking disarmament the larger Powers are adding to their strength. Official dispatches from Japan report a determined purpose on the part of that government to abandon the Washington and London Treaties and to build up to sea equality. Should this happen, undoubtedly Great Britain will adopt a building program designed to maintain her relative superiority.

The Munitions Investigation—The Nye munitions investigation committee has been providing the newspapers of the country with copy this week by delving into the profits which the Dupont Corporation of Wilmington, Delaware made during the World War, and by casting reflections upon national reputations through unsupported statements in letters written by agents abroad of ship and arms manufacturers. Apparently the Committee cares little what damage it does to the standing of honorable officers and corporation officials, for it places in the record and therefore in the newspapers assertions that are easily disproved but in the meantime do harm because denials are always minimized in print. As a result of insinuations against King George, the President of Mexico and other high officials of foreign governments, a deluge of protests reaching the State Department was responsible for an executive session of the committee with Secretary Hull in attendance. It is understood the Secretary objected to the committee making public allegations relating to foreign authorities and the Committee is expected to be more careful in this respect in the future. However, it still feels free to make public damaging statements about Americans, although in the past our various Embassies and Commercial Attaches have been instructed to do everything they properly could to promote American business. A sweeping denial was made by General MacArthur of a statement that while in Turkey he urged the purchase of American munitions by the Turkish Government, and the testimony further sets forth that as Acting Secretary of War he had instructed the Du Pont Company not to reveal to the Committee or any one else military secrets of the United States. This was a proper patriotic attitude on the part of the General, which the country, of course, will approve, but members of the Nye Committee argue that it conflicts with their efforts to get all the facts in connection with the munitions "scandals." It is interesting to note that the Nye Committee instituted its open hearings at the time the Army inaugurated its Grand Manoeuvres, and that this week the Federal Council of Churches has announced plans for "a peace crusade against the war system."

Navy Shore Billets—The following recruiting billets will become available in 1935: Inspectors to be filled by officers with rank of Commander Central Division (Chicago), officers in charge of recruiting stations to be filled by officers with rank of Lieutenant Commander: Springfield, Mass., Richmond, Va., Nashville, Tenn., Cincinnati, Ohio, Des Moines, Iowa, Macon, Ga.

Owing to the expiration of tours of duty, it is expected that vacancies will occur in the following communication shore billets in the summer of 1935: D.C.O. Sixth Naval District (Charleston), D.C.O. Seventh Naval District (Key West), D.C.O. Eighth Naval District (Pensacola), Communication Officer, Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

The Bureau of Navigation expects to select one postgraduate radio communication engineer to take the law course, with special instruction in patent law, at the

George Washington University. The officer selected will be attached to the Office of the Judge Advocate General, with additional duties under instruction at the University.

Volunteers, particularly from among those with special training or experience in communication engineering, are desired for the above billets.

Thank the Coast Guard—In the aftermath of accusations and recriminations which have followed the burning of the Ward liner Morro Castle, in an effort to find who was to blame for the tragic loss of more than a hundred lives, little has been said as to who is responsible for saving the several hundred others who escaped from the blazing hulk last Saturday morning. A majority of these have the men of the Coast Guard to thank.

While other vessels stood off, reluctant to come near the doomed Morro Castle for fear of explosion, the little boats of the Coast Guard beach stations circled close, picking up those in the water, and even went along side, although the metal hull of the ship was so hot it burned the hands of those assisting survivors down the Jacob's ladder. From dawn Saturday until late Sunday, the officers and men of the Jersey coast stations were at work with no respite. There was no delay, no hesitation. From the time, Surfman Austin of the Squan Beach station sighted the fire at sea at 4:30 a.m. the rescue work went forward with the dispatch which means the saving instead of the losing of lives in a sea disaster. In less than 30 minutes from the sighting of the ship, the Squan Beach station had put to sea, although its life boat was moored several miles from the station. Other stations responded with like alacrity, and carried forward activities. Under the direction of their commanders until Comdr. Stephen S. Yeandle, intelligence officer at New York City, was rushed down to take charge. He performed his difficult task flawlessly.

Reports received at Coast Guard headquarters tell of the rescue work. These terse documents recite, without fan-flare, many deeds of daring. The following paragraph in a report from Bay Head Station, tells of one episode which is deeply thrilling although told in a matter of fact way.

"About 9:00 a. m.," the report states, "members of this crew and a number of surfmen from other stations sighted ten survivors swimming with life-preservers, toward the shore, about a quarter of a mile off Sea Girt. No boats were available at this time, except a small rowboat, which was impossible to launch through the surf. As soon as these survivors neared the bar, CBM (L) Elisha V. Bunting, Surfmen Byron E. Mathis, and William G. Sing, swam out to the bar through the rough surf, and brought three of these survivors to the beach safely. A short time later three other survivors were nearing the bar and about 100 feet of line was obtained to use in helping to bring these people to shore more quickly. Then CBM (L) Elisha V. Bunting, Surfmen Bryan E. Mathis, William G. Sing, from Bay Head, Roy E. Merrill, Spermaceti Cove, Lewis and Johnson of Deal and Mears and Gant from Squan Beach Stations, swam out in the surf and assisted in bringing the three survivors, Dr. Paul Gionini and his wife from Brooklyn, New York, the other person was unknown, all of whom were brought to the shore in safety. Later on, as the remaining four survivors were nearing the bar, the same enlisted personnel as outlined above, participated in swimming out in the surf to assist these survivors to the beach. This was also accomplished with success. All of the survivors that we assisted in bringing to the beach were placed in ambulances and taken to the various hospitals in this locality."

They only did their duty. Yes, but how much better would things be if every-one simply "did his duty."

Army Buys Trucks—Another award of motor vehicles for the Army was announced by Maj. Gen. Louis H. Bash, Quartermaster this week.

Under contracts let Sept. 6, 3,236 trucks will be bought at a total cost of \$2,671,687.10. The Fargo Motor Corp. received an award for 741 1½-ton, 4-wheel drive, and 2392 1½-ton 2-wheel drive trucks. The Chevrolet Motor Co. was awarded a contract for 101 1½-ton 2-wheel drive trucks. Two trucks were awarded to the Reo Motor Car Co.

Transportation of Dependents.—The change of home ports of the Scouting Force, authorized transportation for 1,000 or more dependents of the officers and men attached to these vessels, from the East to the West Coast. Many requests for authority to issue commercial transportation for the dependents, or for authority for the dependents to travel by private automobile, or by commercial carrier, are being received by the Bureau of Navigation and are being acted on as rapidly as possible.

Bureau of Navigation Circular Letter No. 37-34, covering the travel of dependents, was necessary on account of this change of the home ports of the Scouting Force. It will be necessary to request additional funds of Congress and more data was required by the Bureau. The first sentence in paragraph two of this circular letter, reading, "Officers and men must also apply to the Bureau of Navigation for authority to perform travel between the coasts by automobile, or to purchase transportation from personal funds," refers only to the travel of dependents, the subject of this letter.

Panama Department Competitions—Discontinuing a number of special competitions which have been held in the Panama Canal Department, Major General Fiske has established a new series of "all-around" contests to determine the "best" company, battery and squadron of its arm in the Department.

According to announcement from Panama, the Department Commander will award a trophy for the best infantry rifle company, the best machine gun company, the best engineer company, the best coast artillery battery, the best field artillery battery, and the best air corps squadron. The trophy for each arm will be competed for annually and held by the winner for one year.

The scope of the competition will cover close order or mounted drill, a road march involving pitching camp and taking protective measures against airplane attacks, extended order, scouting, intrenching, and special field operations of the various arms, target practice, administration involving condition of barracks, court martials, etc., and athletics.

In the competition, each battalion of infantry will be represented by one rifle company, to be selected by the regimental or battalion commander, and the machine gun company; each battalion of coast artillery by one battery, to be selected by the regimental or battalion commander. All firing batteries of field artillery, all lettered companies of engineers, and all squadrons of the air corps will compete.

The establishing of the above trophies does not in any manner affect the athletic competitions now authorized in the Department and for which trophies are awarded. The following competitions are discontinued: Antiaircraft Firing Competition, Harbor Defense Combat Firing Competition, Rifle Section Competition, Field Artillery Section Competition, Combat Firing Competitions, Transportation Shows and Competitions, Bombardment Plane Competitions, Pursuit Plane Competitions.

Army Orders (Continued from Page 65)

Capt. R. L. Joyner, retired on account of disability, Sept. 30, 1934.
Capt. V. L. Oleson, retired on account of disability, Sept. 30, 1934.
2nd Lt. E. J. Greco, from Ft. Bragg, N. C., in det. in AC, Randolph Fld., Tex.
1st Lt. R. C. Cameron, retired on account of disability, Sept. 30, 1934.

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS

MAJ. GEN. WILLIAM F. HASE, The C. of CAC
1st Lt. H. P. Ellis, from Ft. Sheridan, Ill., to University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn.
Maj. W. P. Cherrington, retired on account of disability, Sept. 30, 1934.
Col. W. A. Covington, retired on account of disability, Sept. 30, 1934.
Col. F. W. Stopford, retired on account of disability, Sept. 30, 1934.
Lt. Col. W. C. Knight, retired on account of disability, Sept. 30, 1934.
Capt. A. J. Bennet, from Philippine Dept., to Pres. of S. F., Calif.
Col. Frank Geere, retired on account of disability, Sept. 30, 1934.

INFANTRY

MAJ. GEN. EDWARD CROFT, The C. of Inf.
Capt. R. O. Bassett, Jr., Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., report to retiring board for examination.
Maj. L. P. Patten, Ft. Snelling, Minn., will proceed to his home, await retirement.
2nd Lt. R. E. Moore, from Randolph Fld., Tex., to Ft. Leavenworth, Kans.
Previous order relating to 1st Lt. V. J. Conrad is amended to assign him to duty with 2nd Inf., Ft. Sheridan, Ill.
Maj. J. W. F. Allen, Dallas, Tex., will proceed to his home, await retirement.
1st Lt. D. L. Hardee, from Ft. Howard, Md., to Winston-Salem, N. C.
Capt. W. A. P. Moncre, Washington, D. C., report to retiring board for examination.
Capt. C. R. Jones, from Ft. Francis E. Warren, Wyo., to Pueblo, Colo.
Col. A. H. Huguet, from Jackson, Miss., to Raleigh, N. C.
Capt. S. F. Cohn, from Ft. Missoula, Mont., to Pullman, Wash.

The following officers from Philippine Dept., to Pres. of S. F., Calif.: Maj. G. J. Mortenson; and Capt. E. L. Rice.
Maj. W. T. Pigot, Jr., retired on account of disability, Sept. 30, 1934.
Capt. E. K. Crowley, retired on account of disability, Sept. 30, 1934.

1st Lt. J. F. Pahlke, retired on account of disability, Sept. 30, 1934.
Col. A. M. Shipp, retired on account of disability, Sept. 30, 1934.

1st Lt. H. M. Haynes, retired on account of disability, Sept. 30, 1934.
1st Lt. L. R. Armstrong, retired on account of disability, Sept. 30, 1934.

2nd Lt. J. W. White, from Jefferson Bks., Mo., det. in AC, Randolph Fld., Tex.
1st Lt. Raymond E. Shum, from Ft. Adams, R. I., to Gloucester, Mass.

Capt. H. B. Wheeler, from Hawaiian Dept., to Ft. Washington, Md.
Lt. Col. H. L. Jordan, from Richmond, Va., to Louisville, Ky.

Capt. T. T. Conway, Ft. Douglas, Utah, will proceed to his home, await retirement.
Maj. C. A. Bishop, retired on account of disability, Sept. 30, 1934.

Capt. C. J. Ancker, retired on account of disability, Sept. 30, 1934.
Capt. D. A. Bissett, retired on account of disability, Sept. 30, 1934.

Maj. A. H. Gardiner, retired on account of disability, Sept. 30, 1934.
Col. L. I. Gregg, retired on account of disability, Sept. 30, 1934.

Previous order relating to Capt. H. R. Priest amended to assign him to station at Baltimore, Md.

Capt. C. L. Marsh, retired on account of disability, Sept. 30, 1934.
Capt. F. F. Becker, retired on account of disability, Sept. 30, 1934.

AIR CORPS

MAJ. GEN. BENJAMIN D. FOULLOIS, The C. of AC
2nd Lt. C. D. Fator, Crissy Fld., Calif., will proceed to his home, await retirement.
Capt. M. L. Elliott, retired on account of disability, Sept. 30, 1934.

1st Lt. W. K. Moran, retired on account of disability, Sept. 30, 1934.

LEAVES

W. O. J. B. Ryan, Ft. McPherson, Ga., 2 months, 23 days, Sept. 8.
Col. E. G. Huber, MC, 2 months, Oct. 1.
Maj. J. R. McDowell, MC, 1 month, Nov. 15.

Capt. Napoleon Boudreau, CAC, 2 months, Oct. 29.
Capt. J. L. Albright, QMC, 1 month, 20 days, Sept. 10.

Capt. W. C. Lee, Inf., 3 months, Nov. 20.
1st Lt. Patrick Collins, Inf., 1 month, 20 days, Sept. 10.
1st Lt. L. G. Brown, Cav., 1 month, 13

days, Sept. 18.

Maj. James E. Ash, MC, 1 month, Oct. 29.
1st Lt. J. P. Cleland, Inf., 4 months, April 1, 1935.

Lt. Col. W. W. Hicks, CAC, 4 months, Feb. 1, 1935.
2nd Lt. Gordon Singles, Inf., 2 months, Oct. 15.

PROMOTIONS

Quartermaster Corps

1st Lt. Harry Kirsner to captain, Sept. 1.

Infantry

1st Lt. Jasper E. Brady, Jr. to captain, Sept. 1; 1st Lt. Gaylord L. Phipps to captain, Sept. 1; 2nd Lt. Frank L. Bock, to first lieutenant, Sept. 1; 2nd Lt. Thomas J. Moran to first lieutenant, Sept. 1; 2nd Lt. James E. Totten to first lieutenant, Sept. 1; 2nd Lt. Charles F. Howard to first lieutenant, Sept. 1; 2nd Lt. Hampden E. Montgomery, Jr. to first lieutenant, Sept. 1; 2nd Lt. Elmer W. Gude to first lieutenant, Sept. 7.

Air Corps

1st Lt. George G. Cressey to captain, Sept. 1; 1st Lt. Clarence E. Crumrine to captain, Sept. 1; 1st Lt. Corley P. McDermott to captain, Sept. 1; 1st Lt. Russell H. Cooper to captain, Sept. 1; 1st Lt. Henry G. Woodward to captain, Sept. 7; 2nd Lt. Arthur W. Meehan to first lieutenant, Sept. 1; 2nd Lt. Truman H. Landon to first lieutenant, Sept. 1.

TRANSFERS

The transfer of Capt. H. H. Cloud, Inf., to the QMC, Aug. 29, 1934, is announced.
The transfer of Capt. L. R. Wolfe, Inf., to the QMC, Aug. 30, 1934, is announced.

RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN

St. Sgt. Catalino Avila, 91st CA, retired at Ft. Mill, P. L., Sept. 30.
1st Sgt. Ceferino Alago, 57th Inf., retired at Ft. William McKinley, P. L., Sept. 30.

1st Sgt. John Stewart, 30th Inf., retired at Pres. of S. F., Calif., Sept. 30, with rank of second lieutenant.
Mr. Sgt. Clayton L. Browne, OD, retired at Ft. Huachuca, Ariz., Sept. 30.

Letters to the Editor

The Lesson of the Army Maneuvers, Sept. 1934

Editor, ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:
The coast fortifications and Army air planes were impotent to prevent the landings of hostile forces on the sea coast and Delaware Bay coast to New Jersey.

From which it seems that coast heavy artillery is a waste of resources. More mobile anti-aircraft artillery is required. This will have an additional mission. As low angle fire artillery, it can beat off landings.

As was to be expected, the hostile attempt was defeated by the Field Army. The hostile forces were divided. The north hostile was driven to the sea. The south hostile was surrounded and destroyed. Overseas peoples would know that this would be the outcome of any attempt at invasion any coalition might contemplate considering. No such a Napoleonic march on Moscow is possible.

By reason of inadequate sea power defense, the country, in this one week of hostilities, suffered losses as follows:

Losses imponderable and incalculable.—Civilian population killed, wounded and driven from their homes. Military killed and wounded. Destruction of private property. Dislocation and ruination of industry and business.

Government liability for deaths of civilian population and destruction of property.

Government liability for pension increases and permanent hospitalizations. Cost of expanding the Army to a war footing.

Cost of ammunition used, airplanes shot down, military equipment destroyed and expended.

Losses calculable—
Transportation of troops \$30,000,000
Subsistence of troops... 9,000,000
Gasoline 200,000
Motor transport commandeered 840,000

While no doubt educational, the maneuver presupposed impossibilities. The very defeat of the invasion points to the total impossibility of even the threat.

An attempt at invasion is impossible unless a hostile coalition goes crazy and becomes bent on an unlimited war. An unlimited war would express a determination to conquer and enslave the entire country. The magnitude and cost of the effort is outside the realm of calculation. An impossibility even in

thought.

Any attack on the U. S. will have limited objectives, hence will be a limited war, hence will have obtained its objective when U. S. shipping and commerce are driven from the seas.

Only sea power can protect shipping and commerce. When shipping and commerce are protected an attack is prevented. War is prevented.

SEA DEFENSE.

3rd C. A. Mobilization Test

Editor, ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:
In your issue of Sept. 1, on page 16, there appears a picture entitled "Third Corps Area Reserve Officers Study War Plans" and under the picture an article in which it is stated "A group of 26 Reserve Officers, headed by Maj. Edwin S. Bettelheim, Jr., F.A.-Res., the President of the Third Corps Area Council of the Reserve Officers' Association, etc., etc." This statement, in so far as the group being headed by Major Bettelheim, Jr., is concerned, is an error.

Having had charge of the conduct of the Mobilization Test at this headquarters under the direction of the Assistant Chief of Staff G-3 and War Plans Officer, I am familiar with all instructions that were issued with regard to Reserve Officers taking part in the Mobilization Test. The fact of the matter is that orders were issued for Lt. Col. Harry P. Newton, CAC-Res., the senior Reserve Officer present, to be in charge of the group, under my supervision. Colonel Newton performed this duty in an excellent manner, and his supervisory posi-

tion was recognized by all the Reserve Officers present. I feel that it is only fair to request that you correct this obvious mistake in the next copy of your paper, in the same space, if possible, in which the picture and article appeared.

W. F. Sharp

Lt. Colonel, FA

Asst. to G-3 & War Plans Officer
Hqrs. Third Corps Area.

Army Transport Sailings

USS Grant—Arrive Honolulu Sept. 18, leave Sept. 19; arrive Guam Sept. 29, leave Sept. 29; arrive Manila Oct. 4, leave Oct. 13; arrive Chinwangtao Oct. 18, leave Oct. 19; arrive Honolulu Oct. 31, leave Nov. 1.

Chateau Thierry — Leave Cristobal Sept. 18; arrive San Juan Sept. 21, leave Sept. 21; arrive New York Sept. 25, leave Oct. 4; arrive San Juan Oct. 8, leave Oct. 9; arrive Cristobal Oct. 12, leave Oct. 16; arrive San Juan Oct. 19, leave Oct. 19; arrive New York Oct. 23, leave Nov. 6.

Republic—Arrive New York Sept. 18, leave Sept. 28; arrive Cristobal Oct. 4, leave Oct. 6; arrive San Francisco Oct. 16, leave Oct. 20; arrive Honolulu Oct. 27, leave Nov. 1.

Separate Wing Headquarters

Effective Sept. 8, 1934, the 19th Composite Wing Headquarters, stationed at Albrook Field, C. Z., was dropped from the consolidated strength return of Albrook Field, C. Z., to function thereafter as a unit separate and apart from the post of Albrook Field, C. Z.

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Review CPX Exercises

(Continued from First Page)

be Secretary of War than hold any other position in the cabinet. I have found that I am dealing with a group of honest men. I have found that they are not selfish but that they are sincere. I know that that is not the prevailing rule in the world or in politics."

The Army officer, the Secretary declared, as a general rule is characterized by the highest integrity and intelligence, he does not fear to try new things, he is progressing all the time, he is interested in research, and is striving all the time to increase efficiency and make for higher standards. These maneuvers, the Secretary said, are progressive and make for increased efficiency, and he expressed a hope that the War Department will be able to secure funds from congress to continue them.

"Army in Distress"

Mr. Dern recalled that when he came into office the Army was in distress, through a starvation budget, pay cuts and so forth, but he found that the service took these hardships gracefully. A great deal of effort was spent he said in fighting against "starvation budgets" and combatting "ill-advised legislation", and he feels that substantial progress has been made and that there has been an improvement in morale.

Mr. Dern was very much pleased that there has been a greater understanding and appreciation of the Army through the work it has done in connection with the Civilian Conservation Corps.

The Secretary said that a few days before he had visited some Army posts including Camp Dix and that he was much impressed with the dire lack of adequate housing. "They are a disgrace to the United States," he asserted, "if mining camps compelled their workers to live in such quarters the Labor Department would raise the mischief and yet we are forcing Army officers and their families to exist in them. I am happy over what we have been able to accomplish in this respect."

The work of the Army engineers has been most gratifying, the Secretary said. He recalled that he accompanied President Roosevelt on his recent trip across the country in the course of which he inspected a large number of projects being directed by officers of the Corps of Engineers. "I am sure the President got a real thrill out of the progress being made by the Army engineers—at Fort Peck dam especially," he said. The Army, the Secretary asserted, has proved itself outstanding in putting a large number of men to work on PWA projects and has added new lustre to its laurels by the accomplishments of its officers who have been working with other governmental agencies, the PWA, CCC, Agriculture department, etc. "It is to the credit of the Army that it has been responding wholeheartedly to the President's recovery program and that it is more popular now than it has been for a long while."

Admiral Standley's Talk

Admiral Standley's address was short and informal. He told the officers that he had come up from Norfolk to attend the critique because he feels a joint responsibility with them in National Defense. The defense of the shores, he said, is part of the Navy's problem.

"I saw in the press," Admiral Standley said, "that the Navy had been bottled up in a harbor and I wanted to see what you did with them."

The Chief of Naval Operations declared that no one could come up to our shores without the Navy letting the Army know about it. He was much interested in the manner in which "paramount interest" had been handled, stating that the period when "paramount interest" seems to overlap is one of the least understood matters, and would like to have seen that problem involved in the maneuvers.

General Kilbourne Outlines Problem

Brig. Gen. C. E. Kilbourne, Assistant Chief of Staff, War Plans Division, outlined the "Problem," involved the maneuvers.

"The exercise, as originally conceived, was intended to present the situation

that would confront us if we had to go to war today," he said. It was to be based upon one of our war plans and upon the Four Army organization and the 1933 Mobilization Plan. It was to consist of a mobilization test directed by the War Department and by corps areas, and a field exercise in which units would be utilized as made available from the zone of the interior, directed by General Headquarters.

"Due to financial factors, to the CCC delaying the completion of the new Mobilization Plan, and to other considerations, this conception could not be realized. It was found necessary to limit the mobilization test to selected installations and units in each corps area, and to base the field exercise upon a situation not included in any of our existing plans. It would have been instructive to draw a complete war plan for this situation, but time permitted only the preparation of the essential communications plan, concentration plan, and supply plan.

"The training for and the conduct of Command Post Exercises up to the present have been appropriate to corps and subordinate echelons in which the establishment and the chain of command posts and the installation and extension of command nets has been a most important factor. For the General Headquarters and the Army, the command posts are comparatively permanent. Their organization and interior functioning and the selection of sites which are already provided with a sufficient means of intercommunication are far more important elements to have in mind.

"In our original instructions it was stated that there would be one week of preliminary training at G.H.Q., Army, and Corps Headquarters, and one week in the field. This would have been satisfactory had the original idea of basing the exercise on a completed war plan with which all were familiar been accepted. Under the actual conditions it was found desirable to send out the situations well in advance of maneuver time so that those who were to engage in the exercise might read themselves into the problem and be as familiar with the situation on Sept. 2 as they would have been under actual war conditions.

"Since an invasion of our coast line in the presence of our fleet and General Headquarters Air Force would be an extremely hazardous and doubtful operation, it was necessary to assume a Pacific war in progress, and so the fleet was in the Pacific and the Third and Fourth Armies, the G.H.Q. Air Force, available Coast Artillery units, and certain G.H.Q. Reserve units were concentrated in the west.

Coalition Strikes

"Under our existing plans, regardless of the area threatened, the initial mobilization is at once placed in effect so as to provide not only the troops for the theater of operations but also a strategic reserve. In this problem, the strategic reserve had been mobilizing for five days when the secret coalition struck the New Jersey-Delaware area.

"The Commanding General, First Army, under his responsibility for the preparation of plans for the defense of the North Coastal Frontier, at once disposed his more available Regular Army units to delay the advance of the enemy, holding out a few in case the enemy should broaden his front of invasion. Three days later General Headquarters at Washington issued a letter of instructions directing the concentration of the strategic reserves and the G.H.Q. Air Force.

"It was necessary to issue, also, at this time, a general plan for the use of the forces to defeat the enemy invasion in order that Army Commanders and the G.H.Q. Air Force Commander could prepare their own plans of battle concentration, deployment, and operations.

"The plan contemplated assuming the offensive first, with our strongest and most available force, the First Army, making its main effort with its left against the right of the Black Southern Group. Simultaneously, the Cavalry Corps was to make a drive towards Toms River, thus covering the exposed

flank of the First Army. When the Second Army had completed its concentration, it was to assume the offensive, making its main effort with its right. It would be aided in this by the drive of the Cavalry Corps. The basic idea was to separate the two Black Groups, preventing either from reinforcing the other and interfering with their lines of communication, while retaining for ourselves all of these advantages.

Lessons Learned

"The foregoing called for a detailed plan of concentration involving troop movements from training points in corps areas through the transfer points to detrain points and subsequent movements to battle concentration areas. The detrain points and the battle concentration are shown on this slide.

"Finally, in order that all headquarters present at the exercise might be interestingly and instructively employed, a new general reserve was constituted from units of the Third and Fourth Armies, and all units of the First and Second Armies were released to Army control. Such was the situation at noon on Sept. 2.

"Among the lessons which may be learned from this maneuver are the following:

"In the preparation of a Command Post Exercise, those responsible for the plans and the arrangements should be relieved from other duties. In the strategical and tactical studies, in the physical set-up for the exercise, and in the arrangements for the care of personnel so that they may devote their entire attention to the exercise, there are innumerable details, the omission of any one of which may detract greatly from the value of the exercise. I cannot express too strongly my appreciation of the work of those officers who have taken part in the preparation of this exercise.

"In so far as war planning is concerned, the exercise has proved the desirability of staging a similar test in each of our important strategic areas. If the troop movement tables had not already been completed our concentration would have been delayed and confused, and these tables took weeks rather than days to prepare. The same is true of the supply system. We have now available for a very important area the data necessary for effective concentration and supply. The officers who worked on these studies have contributed more to our defense plans than they realize.

"And then there is always the fact, already well known, of our shortages in personnel, equipment, and essential service units for our covering forces."

General Moses

Brig. Gen. Andrew Moses, Assistant Chief of Staff, G-1, followed General Kilbourne speaking on the "Personnel Problem," including problems relating to the civil population.

"What is mobilization?" began General Moses. "In so far as man power is concerned it is the complete preparation for war of the individual and the unit to which he is assigned.

"The War Department Mobilization Plan of 1933 contemplates that the organizations of the Regular Army be prepared to move to the Theater of Operations on M-day at existing strength; that National Guard organizations be prepared to move at mobilization strength by 10-M; that inactive units of Regiments will be prepared to move by 30-M.

"It has been assumed that on Sept. 2 (when the active play of the problem started) the enlisted strength of our forces, in the North Atlantic Theater was about 254,000 men. Our troops were assumed to be at mobilization strength, that is, peace strength for Infantry and certain other units, and war strength for Artillery and certain units, and all inactive units were assumed to be actually in being, i. e. battalions, howitzer companies, and the like.

"The actual strength of the units employed is 118,000. Therefore 136,000 men are needed to bring the units to mobilization strength. To this must be added the 50,000 men for the Zone of the In-

terior installations that support the North Atlantic Theater, in a total to be procured, 186,000 men, for this effort. Additional thousands of men must be procured for the Western Theater and its supporting installations in the Zone of the Interior.

"Can we procure the necessary personnel during the time at our disposal, 16 days?

"The slide shows that the units lack 136,000 men, or more than half of their mobilization strength. No increase in the Regular Army could take place before M-day, but it can't wait. It must go at existing strength. The National Guard could procure most of its men by 10-M, the day it is presumed to leave for the front.

"For the inactive units for both Regular Army and National Guard, men with some training could be procured but there must be trained cadres if the inactive units are to be organized without serious delay.

Procurement of Men

"Between M-day (Aug. 18) and Sept. 2 we have 12 days for procurement and 4 days in which to transport men to their units. Of the 25,000 procured daily, the rate estimated for this war, 15,000 will come to the North Atlantic Theater, or a total of 180,000. The slide shows this just about meets the requirement of 186,000.

"Except for non-combatant employment, men with previous military training must be procured. Approximately three million men (ex-service men, C.M.T.C., etc.) who have had some training since the World War, and who are under 35 years of age, are available in the country today. Of this group it is estimated that about 750,000 are suitable for general service. It appears we should succeed in procuring the 186,000 men of some training initially required, provided that our recruiting efforts are properly directed. * * * Numbers we could probably procure by volunteer enlistment, but I raise the question:

"Can we procure men so well trained and psychologically prepared that they can at once take their places in our fighting units that confront a prepared adversary? It is worthy of serious thought.

"The effect of the failure of the Congress to provide appropriations for maintaining the Regular Army at an adequate strength has been brought forcibly to our attention during this exercise. The genius of the American people for improvising in emergencies is the admiration of the world, but we cannot improvise trained men or trained units, be they administrative, technical, or tactical. War must find us prepared for the effective and timely expansion of our forces to war strength.

Need for Enlisted Reserve

"The conditions cited also point clearly to the need of a Regular Army Enlisted Reserve. For the past two years this subject has been one of earnest consideration by the Personnel Division in an endeavor to discover a formula by which this Reserve could be created, so low in cost and simple in administration, as to command itself to the public and receive the sanction of the Congress. Is it not now incumbent upon our people and the Congress to make this Reserve a reality?

"The mission of the Army on M-day is two-fold: it must provide a covering force and it must conduct a mobilization of our man power while the covering force checks the invader. At its present strength it may accomplish the first mission but not both. The remedy lies in the modest increase of our regular establishment required to bring it to a strength of 165,000. With this strength the task would not be easy but it could be accomplished. A reserve would be an added assurance of success."

General Smith Compares Force

For the purpose of the problem, an "enemy," known as Black, had to be constructed. Brig. Gen. Alfred T. Smith, GS, who headed the Intelligence Division of the GHQ, General Staff, drew comparisons of the forces, which comparisons were indicated on a set of

(Continued on Next Page)

Review CPX Exercises

(Continued from Preceding Page)

slides. One of the slides compared the air forces of the Blues and the Blacks. Under aviation with ground troops, Blue had 107 planes and Black had 153 planes. Under the heading Air Forces, the observation planes were about equal; Black possessed a much greater number of bombing planes than did Blue, and Blue exceeded Black in pursuit planes; attack planes were about equal.

General Smith compared corps organizations. It was pointed out that the Blue corps was larger and provided with more powerful corps artillery than in the case of the Black corps.

General Hughes Speaks

Brig. Gen. J. H. Hughes, Assistant Chief of Staff for G-3, discussed some of the problems of G-3 in connection with the maneuvers, stressing the need of Army commanders, who are responsible for the plans in their areas, for small staffs who can give their undivided attention to the problems and formulate the necessary plans. When these maneuvers were undertaken, he declared, there were no plans on hand for the G-3 problems. In the present maneuver, he pointed out, 21,318 cars were needed for the movement.

With the present strength of the regular army and national guard, General Hughes said, it would be impossible to organize the necessary units in time. There should be, he said, 9 infantry and 3 cavalry divisions in the regular army and 18 infantry and four cavalry units in the National Guard, but this can not be done with the present strength. There has been some talk of increasing the number of units in the National Guard and that subject has been closely studied but the conclusion has been reached that can not be done because proper training can not be had with units any smaller than those now in use.

General Callan on Supply

Maj. Gen. R. E. Callan, Assistant Chief of Staff, G-4, spoke on the logistics of the maneuvers. He declared that the supply of such a military effort depends on the stocks on hand in the war reserve. The war reserve, he said, is in two components—the essential items, those difficult of procurement; and the mobilization items, including stocks on hand from last war and the possibilities of procurement through the Assistant Secretary of War.

Possibilities of supply were far greater than what was necessary for such a small force as was used in the problem, General Callan stated.

"The presence of supplies and the extensive railroad network of the area made our part rather easy," he declared.

Passing from the question of supplies, General Callan touched on the "set-up." The system, he said, was based on branch depots and general depots, which were a combination of branch depots in various places in the zone of the interior. Stocks on hand were assigned and made available to the two army commanders, he said, and put through on the call of the army commanders to the two regulating stations at Newark and Philadelphia. Class 1 supplies—rations, gas and oil, he continued, came automatically to the regulating stations and from there sent wherever the army commander wanted them. Class 2 and 3 supplies were made available on call and spotted on trains being sent forward to rail heads. Class 4 supplies—ammunition—he stated, had to be called for through GHQ.

Turning to the question of hospitalization and evacuation of the wounded, General Callan said that the general principle was that all 10-day cases and over were sent to the zone of the interior. Wounded were put in evacuation hospitals, then on hospital trains operating through the regulating stations to general hospitals. All over 10-day cases were sorted out and handled by the War Department which sent them to hospitals in the interior.

General Drum

Maj. Gen. Hugh A. Drum, deputy chief of staff, and chief of staff for the ma-

neuvors, gave a very interesting review of some of the factors involved in the problems under study and of the weapons now being developed for the service. He stressed the factors that must be taken into consideration in operating under modern conditions with modern equipment: increased mobility, high speed, a greater radius of action, increased destructive power.

Slides of photographs of modern motor equipment, mechanized fighting vehicles, rapid-fire arms and motor mounts were shown. General Drum expressed a hope for a modern equipment basis for the Regular Army and the National Guard.

The Umpire Reviews the War

Maj. Gen. George S. Simonds, President of the Army War College, formulator of the enemy's plans and conductor of their operations, and Chief Umpire, gave a clear and interesting résumé of the maneuver, and paid a cordial tribute to the work of his subordinates. He said:

"In so far as this maneuver is concerned, Black, as well as Blue, inherited a situation and found itself confronted with a set of conditions and not of theories. Under the assumptions, Black had made several landings up and down the Jersey Coast and in Delaware. It had established its bridge heads, had expanded them and moved forward to a line on which it held favorable ground for a continued advance, including the high ground overlooking Philadelphia and Camden.

"In order that both sides might start off from a predetermined scratch, so to speak, Black High Command took as its initial plan the Blue estimate of what that plan would be. It was this: The Southern Black Army would conduct the main operation which was to be an offensive in the general direction of Atlantic City-Philadelphia, with the object of occupying the Philadelphia-Wilmington area. The Northern Black Army was to conduct a secondary operation which was to be in the general direction of Manassas-Princeton, with the object of later securing the Trenton-New York area. By noon of the 2nd of September, the Black Army had arrived on the line I have previously described, but found itself confronted with quite a different set of conditions than had existed theretofore. Instead of having only light covering forces to be brushed aside, it found the Blue First Army with practically all of its forces established to the South and East of the Delaware River. To the North the concentration of the 2nd Blue Army, although much delayed, was going on satisfactorily, and in the meantime the covering forces of the 2nd Blue Army were doing a good job in holding back the Northern Black Army. Therefore, Black High Command changed its directive in this wise: The operation of the Northern Black Army instead of being considered as secondary to the main operation was thereafter to be considered a part of a single coordinated attack by both Armies in which the objective was to be the destruction of the Blue Forces then in their front, and occupation of the Philadelphia-Wilmington area, a reorganization, and then an advance on New York. In carrying out the operation this meant the weight of the attack of the Northern Black Army was to be on the right and right center, with the object of turning the left flank of the 2nd Blue Army and throwing it across its line of communication coming out of Trenton and Philadelphia. It was hoped by Black High Command that this would occur at about the time the First Blue Army would have been thrown into confusion by the attack of the Southern Black Army. So much for the plans of Black.

Blue Army Regains Ground

"Now as to the effects of the Blue operations upon the Black plans. An attack of the First Blue Army on the night of September 3rd had but little effect other than to telegraph Blue's future intentions. However Blue had regained some favorable ground, and the stubborn and effective fighting on the front of the First Corps gave an indication of the kind of resistance that might

be expected in the future. Coming now to the Second Blue Army, the operations during the first two days could be little more than delaying operations against Black. In this connection, however, the operations of the Provisional Cavalry Corps, including the mechanized brigade which was attached to the Second Army, started a penetration between the Northern and Southern Black Armies, which was the first step toward carrying out the original scheme of maneuvers of Blue GHQ. On the front of the First Army, the Blue commander threw the weight of his attack in front of the 2nd and 3rd Corps and never from that time on did he allow himself to be diverted from his purpose. The violent attack of Black against the Blue 3rd Corps on the extreme Blue right made considerable advance. The Blue commander refused to be drawn into any great commitment in that direction so that ultimately the Black forces opposed to the 3rd Blue Corps had to give up their ground much more rapidly than they had taken it.

"In the meantime on the north, the Black Army had been making considerable advance by reason of their great superiority of force. But the Blue 2nd Army Commander threw the weight of his force on his right thus following up the advantages gained by the Provisional Cavalry Corps. So that as the end of the maneuvers approached, we find that the operations of the Provisional Cavalry Corps, the determined attack of the First Blue Army, with the assistance of the right of the Second Blue Army, had completely thrust asunder the Northern and Southern Black Armies. The sea had been reached and some of the lines of communication of the Black forces already cut. In this situation, the Black High Command on the night of September 5th fell back with his Southern Army to a position which was virtually a bridge head covering his landing places at Port Norris and Cape May. He still had a precarious hold on the line from Atlantic City which was liable to be lost at any moment. On the extreme north, there was still some danger to the Blue left flank, but in view of the separation of the two Black Armies and the danger of their loss of communication, the possibilities of any further Black advance until they could receive reinforcements, was nil. The Blue Army was in such a position that it could pin down the Northern Black Army with inferior forces, and throw its whole effort to the destruction of the Southern Black Army, leaving the Northern Black Army to be attended to later.

Function of Umpire System

"I regret that I have not the time to describe to the assembled officers the organization and functioning of the Umpire system. In so far as I know it is the first time that Umpires have been especially trained and prepared for the practical problem at hand. This exercise was war gamed twice at the Army War College before we ever left Washington. A schedule was prepared under which the Umpires were required to reconnoiter the ground over which they were to exercise their decisions. A considerable amount of data relating to numbers, fire power, condition of terrain and status of supplies, were gathered together and placed in form for the use of the Umpires in reaching their decisions. In my opinion they showed the benefit of their training and contributed to a very material degree to what I consider a very successful Post Command exercise. I would like to say in the presence of Admiral Standley that before we got through with it we had to call on the Navy for assistance. Instead of assuming that the Black Convoy sailed up the Jersey Coast and dumped their stuff on the beach, through the assistance of an able member of my faculty we arranged the ships in convoys, determined the character of each ship, whether a troop ship, tanker or supply ship, and unloaded troops and supplies according to a schedule. It is offered as worthy of careful consideration in the preparation of any future problems involving the landing of forces."

General Nolan

Maj. Gen. Dennis Nolan, whose First Blue Army at the close of operations had separated the two Black armies, and threatened their lines of supply, was heard next. By means of a series of maps thrown on the screen, he outlined the day to day progress of the problem, showing how his army had driven through to its objective. He concluded with praise for the work of his staff.

Commander of 2nd Blue Army

Maj. Gen. Preston Brown, commander of the Second Army, made a very short address. He was the only one of the speakers who was not seated on the platform and when his turn came he merely went to the head of the center aisle and spoke a few words. He declared that the maneuvers had shown him that there is a necessity for developing a suppleness of mind in the staff officers to meet the demands of mechanized warfare. He found out, he declared, that his staff has not been doing the training in time of peace that it should do in preparation for war. There should be a small select staff and it should be made to work, he asserted.

GHQ Air Force Commander

The Commanding General, GHQ Air Force, Brig. Gen. Oscar Westover, Assistant Chief of Air Corps was heard next. Extracts from his remarks follow:

"The Headquarters, GHQ Air Force should be organized at an early date, in order that the Commander and his staff may concentrate upon the details of organization, equipment, training, maintenance and supply so essential for efficient functioning in the field immediately on M-day. * * *

"In my opinion, there has been ample evidence during the past two years of the fact that individual and unit training, as conducted throughout the Air Corps, is sound and produces effective results. What is needed is more bombing and gunnery practice, and more training in combined employment of the different classes of aviation and the development of logistical data and field operations experience for the Air Force as a whole. The prompt formation of the GHQ Air Force, in fact, will contribute toward this accomplishment. * * *

"The high speed of our modern military aircraft permits of such a prompt concentration of planes and units that bombs of all categories cannot now be made immediately available in all possible theaters of operation by the time concentration is completed. This lesson was learned during the West Coast Air Maneuvers last year and confirmed as a result of this Command Post Exercise. There should be a restudy of the location of strategic bomb reserves and plans made to insure the presence at all times in each major strategic area of bombs of all categories for use of the Air Force immediately upon concentration.

Change Objective

"Under the peculiar situation existing in this Command Post Exercise, there was no opportunity to bring into play the War Department doctrine covering the three phases of employment of an Air Force, namely, the initial phase involving strategic use before contact of large field forces, the second phase immediately preceding and during contact and development, and the third phase in support of a major effort of the ground forces. The situation opened up with ground forces already in contact and the Air Force charged with the reconnaissance from Boston to Hatteras, and with preventing the landing and movement of large bodies of enemy troops. After considerable attacks on enemy landing operations and shipping, which were without effective results, I changed the objective of the Air Force to a more practicable one, since there was no use continuing to butt against a stone-wall. The use of the Air Force subsequently was directed with the main thought in mind of advancing the main effort of the ground forces. * * *

"In conclusion I invite your attention to the fact that although aviation had its birth thirty-one years ago, and will. (Please turn to Page 73)

Personals

The following officers of the Panama Canal department sailed on USAT Grant Aug. 28 for San Francisco: Lt. Col. William A. Squires, DC, Maj. Joseph E. Campbell, MC, 1st Lts. William B. Forse, Inf., Paul Hamilton, Inf., George W. Smythe, Inf., David A. Watt, Jr., CE, 2d Lt. Luke B. Graham, Inf. Cpts. William L. Morrison, Inf., Lincoln Martin, QMC.

Miss Virginia Pope, daughter of Col. and Mrs. W. R. Pope, Cav., USA, has been appointed to the faculty of the Morningside College, Sioux City, Iowa. Miss Pope will fill a position in the English department.

Miss Pope is a graduate of the University of Chicago and received her master's degree from the institution in 1932, remaining as a graduate student at the university for the past two years. She held a fellowship at the University of Chicago in 1932 and 1933.

Capt. William V. Tomb, USN-Ret., and Mrs. Tomb, with their daughter, Mrs. G. A. Uehling, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. John Randall Dunn at Centerville, Mass., while awaiting the arrival of their daughter, Mrs. James H. Tomb, Jr., from Europe.

Capt. and Mrs. J. N. Towers, USN, honored Comdr. and Mrs. Frederick Ceres with dinner dansant in the Sal de Fiesta, Agua Caliente, Sept. 6. Those present included Capt. and Mrs. J. R. Hornberger; Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. R. N. Pennoyer; Squadron Leader David Carnegie, Royal Flying Corps, Great Britain; Comdr. and Mrs. Frederick Ceres and the host and hostess.

Invitations will be issued by the Commandant and Officers of the Washington Navy Yard and Station for an informal hop to be held in the "Sail Loft" of the Navy Yard, Saturday evening, October 6, following the Virginia-Navy

SERVICE SOCIAL NEWS

football game in this city. Dancing will be from 9:30 o'clock P. M. until 1 o'clock A. M. Admission will be by card only.

Miss Marjorie Ruckman, daughter of the late Brig. Gen. John W. Ruckman, DSM, USA, is spending a few weeks in Portland, Maine, and will be next week at the Women's City Club, Boston, Mass.

Col. J. A. Woodruff, USA, and Mrs. Woodruff, and daughter, Margo, are now occupying their new home at 27 Forest Road, Tenafly, New Jersey. Colonel Woodruff is stationed in New York as the North Atlantic Division Engineer.

Rosalie Raymond Glover was granted a divorce from Lt. Col. G. Barrett Glover, USA, Aug. 30, 1934. Mrs. Glover's permanent mail address will be care of her sister, Mrs. Frank M. White, Nautilus Place, New Rochelle, N. Y.

Mr. Carl Bergstedt and Mrs. Bergstedt, daughter of Maj. H. J. Castles, USA-Ret., and Mrs. H. J. Castles, recently returned from a vacation tour of Southern California to their home in Oakland, Calif., where Mr. Bergstedt resumed his duties in the Federal Land Bank. During their tour, Mr. and Mrs. Bergstedt visited the Rev. and Mrs. Cedric Errol Crawford, of Pomona, who are Mrs. Bergstedt's uncle and aunt.

Brig. Gen. Gordon G. Heiner, USA-Ret., and his daughter, Miss Betty Heiner, of Baltimore, Md., have been visiting General Heiner's son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Graham Heiner, at their home at Huntington, L. I., where they attended the joint christening of Mr. and Mrs. Heiner's son and daughter.

Mrs. George Charles Hawkins, wife of Lieutenant Commander Hawkins, who has been visiting her mother, Mrs. Matthew Holmes, has left for San Pedro, Calif., where she will join Lieutenant Commander Hawkins, who is assigned to the USS Argonne. On the way she will stop at Norfolk, Va., and New Orleans, La., ports of call for the Argonne.

Weddings and Engagements

The wedding of Miss Gertrude Hannah, and Lt. William H. G. Fuller, was solemnized at a beautiful ceremony Friday evening, Aug. 31, at 7:30 o'clock at the Trinity Episcopal Church. The Reverend Geoffrey Hinshelwood, rector of the church, read the marriage lines in the presence of a large assemblage of Columbus and Ft. Benning society.

The ushers were Lt. Theodore Conway, Lt. Joseph B. Crawford, Lt. E. M. Clark, and Lt. Frank L. Elder. The groomsmen were Lt. Thomas R. Hannah, brother of the bride, and Lt. William A. Harris.

Mrs. Thomas R. Hannah and Miss Helen Fuller, of Ft. Barrancas, sister of the groom, were the bridesmaids. Their gowns were of turquoise blue satin, fashioned in front with a high neck and a deep V in back. The skirts were close fitting and lengthened to form a train. With this they wore petal hats of silver metal cloth lined with the satin, ruffled satin gauntlets, and silver slippers.

Mrs. Marjorie Hannah Burt was her sister's matron of honor. The maid of



MRS. ROBERT J. ESSLINGER
Who, before her marriage, Sept. 1, 1934, to Lt. (jg) Robert J. Esslinger, USN, was Miss Elizabeth Hume of Norfolk, Va.

honor, Miss Martha Schomburg.

Little Tommy Burt, the bride's nephew, was the page.

The bride entered with her father, Col. Games G. Hannah, and was met at the altar by the groom and his best man, Lt. A. L. Fuller, Jr., of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Following the wedding Colonel and Mrs. Hannah entertained with a reception at their home in Wynton. Receiving the guests with Colonel and Mrs. Hannah, were Colonel and Mrs. A. L. Fuller, of Ft. Barrancas, parents of the groom, and Lt. William Fuller and his bride. Mrs. T. B. Trulock presided at the punch bowl, and assisting in entertaining were Mrs. Reginald Kelley and Mrs. M. J. Cummins.

Rear Adm. George Goldthwaite Seibels, (SC), USN, and Mrs. Seibels announce the marriage of their daughter, Mabel Pettit, and Mr. Eberhart von Haunalt, at South Plainfield, N. J., April 27, 1934.

Miss Dorothy Hedges, daughter of Assistant Director of the Bureau of Mines Joseph H. Hedges, was married September 7th, 1934, in Ogden, Utah, to Capt. Stephen Frederick Tillman of the Army Reserves. Captain Tillman is a former Washington newspaperman. For the present they will reside in Ogden, later moving to California.

Mrs. Samuel Rushmore of New York announces the engagement of her daughter, Evelyn Ople, to Lt. Hugh Willard Riley, USA, son of Mr. and Mrs. Claude E. Riley of Wichita Falls, Tex. Miss Ople is a graduate of Harcum School and of Casa Alta, Florence, Italy. Lieutenant Riley was commissioned from the Military Academy with the class of 1932. The wedding will be held in early October.

Comdr. Franklin Van Valkenburgh, USN, and Mrs. Van Valkenburgh announce the marriage of their daughter, Jane Carleen, and Mr. Vincent F. Leonard, Jr., at Providence, R. I., Jan. 10, 1934.

Announcement is made of the marriage of Miss Mary Cecelia D'India, and Warrant Officer Milton Otis Whitman, late of the 27th U. S. Infantry, son of Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Whitman, Sept. 1, 1934, at the New Post Chapel, Presidio of San Francisco, Calif.

The wedding of Miss Dorothy Darrow Graham, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Byron Ulmer Graham, to Lt. (jg) Frank Blake Miller, USN, son of Dr. G. Brown Miller

and the late Mrs. Miller, took place, Sept. 12, 1934, in the home of the bride's brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Landra B. Platt, in Chevy Chase, D. C. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Henry T. Coker.

The bride was given in marriage by her father.

Mr. G. Brown Miller, Jr., attended his brother as best man. Following the ceremony, there was a small reception for the guests.

Later Lieutenant Miller and his bride left on a wedding trip. They will return to Washington at the end of the month and will be with the bride's parents in their home on East Bradley Lane until Lieutenant Miller leaves for Houston, Tex., where he will join his ship, the USS Houston. He will be joined later by Mrs. Miller in San Diego, Calif., where they expect to make their future home.

Mrs. Miller is a graduate of Holton Arms School in Washington. Lieutenant Miller was graduated from the United States Naval Academy with the class of 1930.

Maj. Nels Johnson Thorud, USA-Ret., and Mrs. Thorud announce the marriage of their daughter, Elsa Marie, and Mr. Ralph Jackson Gray, Wednesday, Sept. 5, 1934, at Holbrook, Mass.

Belgian Army Officer Here

Lt. Col. Jules Voncken of the Medical Service of the Belgian Army, and Director of the Military Hospital at Liege, visited Washington last week. Colonel Voncken is the Secretary General of the International Congresses of Military Medicine and Pharmacy and the Secretary of the International Office of Medical-Military Documentation. He is on his way to Tokyo, Japan, to represent Belgium at the International Conference of Red Cross Societies.

Colonel Voncken visited the Surgeon Generals of the Army, Navy, and Public Health Service, the Army Medical Center, Army Medical School, and Naval Hospital. A luncheon was held in his honor at the Army and Navy Club, attended by Senior Medical Officers of various federal services. On Sept. 7, Colonel Voncken spent the day at the Medical Field Service School at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, where he again addressed the students.

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

Sept. 12, 1934

Adm. J. M. Reeves has been spending a few days in Washington this week.

Col. Frank C. Burnett, who has been attached to the Adjutant General's Office in Washington, has been transferred to Ft. McPherson, Ga. Col. Walter T. Bates will come from Ft. McPherson to assume the duties of Colonel Burnett in the Office of the Adjutant General.

Lt. (jg) Harry A. Simms, USN, and Mrs. Simms, accompanied by Miss Rebecca Kelly, returned from a month's stay in Newport, R. I., where Lieutenant Simms' ship, the destroyer Reuben James, was stationed with the scouting force in Narragansett Bay.

Lieutenant Simms has been transferred to command the USS Allegheny, stationed at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, and he and Mrs. Simms, with Miss Kelly, will leave this week for a stay of several months.

Capt. S. C. Hooper, USN, and Mrs. Hooper, sailed Wednesday, Sept. 12, for Europe to be absent six weeks. Captain Hooper will attend the international radio conference at Lisbon, Portugal, as a delegate from the United States, beginning on September 22. They will make a trip through southern Spain and will sail for this country via the southern route.

Lt. Col. Donald C. McDonald, USA, and Mrs. McDonald, with their two daughters, Miss Nancy McDonald and Mary McDonald, will move this week to their home at 4434 Q Street which has been leased to Maj. Isaac Spaulding, USA, and Mrs. Spaulding. Colonel and Mrs. McDonald and their daughters recently returned to the States from the Philippines where Colonel McDonald has been on duty for some time.

Comdr. and Mrs. Frank A. Braisted, have as their guest Commander Braisted's mother, Mrs. William C. Braisted, who came to Washington a day or two ago from West Chester, Pa., for a brief visit.

WEST POINT, N. Y.

Sept. 12, 1934

Lt. Mark McClure and Mrs. McClure left Thursday, Sept. 6, for Indianapolis, where they will spend two weeks with Lieutenant McClure's brother, Mr. Horace R. McClure.

Miss Jean Taylor left the post last week to rejoin her parents, Maj. Charles M. Taylor and Mrs. Taylor in Washington, after having

been the guest of Col. Walter K. Wilson and Mrs. Wilson. Colonel Wilson had with them last week end Miss Molly Gruber, daughter of Maj. Edmund L. Gruber and Mrs. Gruber, of Panama.

Lt. Harris F. Scherer and Mrs. Scherer returned to the post last week from a month's vacation at Brockville, Canada.

Guests of Lt. Isaac H. Ritchie and Mrs. Ritchie last week were Mr. Charles Dole, of Honolulu, T. H.; Mr. Nelson Davis, of Tacoma, Wash., and Lieutenant Ritchie's brother and sister-in-law, Lt. Thomas C. Ritchie, USN, and Mrs. Ritchie, of Colorado, Calif.

Chaplain Roscoe T. Foust and Mrs. Foust had visiting them for several days last week Mrs. Samuel Pritchard, of Allendale, N. J., and her daughters, Miss Nancy and Miss Florence Pritchard.

Maj. Louis L. Shook and Mrs. Shook, who spent the summer in New Hampshire, returned to the post last week for a visit to Capt. Marvel A. Parsons and Mrs. Parsons before going to Major Shook's new station at Ft. Bliss, Tex.

Lt. Auguste R. Taylor and Mrs. Taylor and their daughter, Miss Nancy Taylor, who are en route to Lieutenant Taylor's new station at Yale University, spent several days last week with Lt. John M. Moore and Mrs. Moore.

ANNAPOLIS, MD.

Sept. 12, 1934

Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Harrison Colhoun, who will return the latter part of September to Windsor Farm, their home on West River, and who had a cottage on Murray Bay, Canada, for the summer, have as their guests Mr. and Mrs. Valentine Chappell of New London, Conn. Mrs. Chappell is a sister of the late Comdr. George W. Simpson, USN.

Comdr. and Mrs. John Bowers have returned to their home on Charles Street, after a visit to Philadelphia, where they went to say farewell to their son, Lt. (jg) John T. Bowers, Jr., who went by plane to San Diego, Calif., where he will join the USS Barney for sea duty.

Mrs. Kelly, wife of Lt. Thomas J. Kelly, and her mother, Mrs. S. L. Weldon, have returned to Annapolis to spend the Autumn at the Cooper Apartments on Maryland Avenue. Mrs. Kelly and Mrs. Weldon have been at Newport and New York, where Lieutenant Kelly has been with the fleet.

Mrs. Edwards, wife of Capt. Richard Edwards, now on duty at Newport, R. I., was the guest last week end and Labor day of Lt. and Mrs. Winfield S. Cunningham.

Capt. and Mrs. Roland Brainard, the former in command of the USS Detroit, spent last week end with Captain Brainard's mother, Mrs. Roland Brainard.

Mrs. W. R. Loud had as her guests last week her brother-in-law and sister, Lt. and Mrs. Henry P. Dodge of New London, Conn. Lt. and Mrs. Arthur D. Marks had as dinner guests on Labor day Mr. and Mrs. Samuel H. Marks, parents of the former, and Mrs. Laurence J. Fowler, all of Washington, and Midshipman James A. Marks.

Mrs. Williams and Miss Dorothy Williams, wife and daughter of Lt. Richard O. Williams, have returned to their home on Market Street, from a European cruise to the Riviera and Scandinavia.

Comdr. and Mrs. Daniel A. McEliduff are expected in Annapolis in a few days to be the guests of Mrs. Ferguson, wife of Capt. John N. Ferguson, who is living on Hanover Street. Captain Ferguson is in command of the USS Tuscaloosa.

FT. DU PONT, DEL.

September 11, 1934

Mrs. Ulysses S. Grant and her three daughters, Misses Edith, Clara Francis and Julia, arrived at Fort Du Pont on Thursday after an eight-week sojourn in Europe.

The officers and ladies of the Post gave a tea in honor of Colonel Grant's family on Sunday evening at Powell Hall.

Miss Virginia Cary of Charlotte, N. C., returned home after a delightful visit with Miss Lorena Fairbanks.

Capt. and Mrs. Herbert O'Dean of Camp Dix, N. J., were the overnight guests of Capt. and Mrs. H. G. Fairbanks on Thursday.

Capt. and Mrs. Clinton Ball and sons have returned to the Post after spending several days with Captain Ball's mother, Mrs. F. P. Ball of Buffalo, N. Y. On their return Mrs. Ball accompanied them, and is now making them a visit.

Mrs. Schenk H. Griffin has returned from Washington, D. C., after spending several days there with her daughter Fay Castleman Griffin, who is a patient at Walter Reed Hospital.

Lt. W. H. Waugh, Jr., left the first of this week for his station at Randolph Field, Texas, after spending several months leave with his parents, Captain and Mrs. Waugh. Mrs. Tatnall Simpkins visited at Camp Dix, N. J., the past week-end.

Chaplain and Mrs. Westcott and son Haskell arrived on the post on Friday for sta-

tion here. They have just returned from Panama where Chaplain Westcott was formerly stationed.

Miss Lorena Fairbanks and Miss Dorothy Waugh have left Fort Du Pont to resume their studies. Miss Fairbanks attends the Women's College of the University of North Carolina, and Miss Waugh returns to Sullins College, Bristol, Virginia.

FORT DOUGLAS, UTAH

September 6, 1934

General interest in the Post during the past months has been centered upon the many families who have left for new stations and upon new members of the 38th Infantry.

Among those to leave recently are Chaplain and Mrs. James L. McBride and their family who after a month or two of vacationing on the California Coast will sail for their new station in the Philippine Department.

Capt. T. H. Mills, who upon his own application, after more than 33 years service, was recently retired, has left the Post with his family for San Francisco, in the vicinity of which they will make their permanent home.

Maj. and Mrs. Harrison C. Browne and their infant daughter have departed for their new station at Hdqrs. 1st Corps Area, Boston, Mass. Enroute by motor, they are touring Yellowstone National Park and visiting Mrs. Browne's relatives in Minnesota prior to the date upon which he shall report for duty.

Lieutenant and Mrs. Crawford and their family are already located in Boise, Idaho, where he is on duty with the CCC District Headquarters.

Among the new arrivals are Maj. and Mrs. Leland S. DeVore. Major DeVore has recently been on Organized Reserve duty in West Virginia for the past several years.

Capt. and Mrs. J. W. McCormick arrived early in August. Captain McCormick has been on National Guard duty until recently in Brooklyn, N. Y.

Lt. and Mrs. W. A. Robinson, having completed a tour of foreign duty in the Panama Canal Department, arrived at this station for a tour of service.

Lt. and Mrs. Thomas J. Marane announce the birth of a son, Thomas Arthur, at the Holy Cross Hospital on Aug. 12, 1934.

Maj. and Mrs. B. L. Carroll are being extensively entertained prior to their departure, early in September for their new tour of duty with the Organized Reserves in Portland, Ore.

Lt. Col. and Mrs. H. L. Taylor expect to leave soon for their new station in Council Bluffs, Iowa, where Colonel Taylor will be on duty with the National Guard. Before reporting for duty Colonel and Mrs. Taylor and their family plan to visit with relatives and friends in Berkeley, Calif.

During the summer months many families on the Post have entertained relatives and friends. Maj. and Mrs. H. C. Browne had as house guests, Major Browne's sister, Mrs. J. A. McAndrew, wife of Col. J. A. McAndrew of Fort Leavenworth, and Mrs. Browne's sisters, the Misses Alleen and Mary Louisa Kennedy, of St. Paul, Minn.

Mrs. Arthur B. Honnold of Tulsa, Okla., has spent the summer with her son-in-law and daughter, Lt. and Mrs. T. J. Marane. Mr. Honnold also was a recent visitor for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Daly of Savannah, Ga., spent part of the summer with their son-in-law and daughter, Lt. and Mrs. Arthur W. Tyson.

Lt. and Mrs. L. E. Stephens spent a few days at Fort Douglas recently as the house guests of Lt. George A. Taylor. Lieutenant Stephens who has been retired due to physical disability was enroute with his family for the Southern part of California, where they expect to make their permanent home.

Miss Marguerite Redding of Mississippi was a recent house guest of Lt. and Mrs. S. W. Ackerman.

Many families of Fort Douglas have taken advantage of its close proximity to the surrounding National Parks. Early in the season Col. and Mrs. Edwin Butcher and Col. and Mrs. Herbert L. Taylor and their families made an extensive trip through the

(Continued on Next Page)

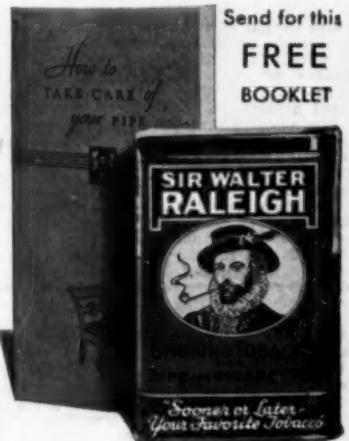
EVEN THE
FLEAS FLED!

THE fleas have gone to another cat. The poor cat has gone to a flealess heaven where smelly pipes and devilish tobaccos are not admitted.

Here's a recipe for keeping kittens and your companions purring: Scrape the debris out of your briar, run a cleaner through it, get rid of tobacco too strong and odorous for this fragile world—and replace it with mild, fragrant, considerate Sir Walter Raleigh. It's a gentle blend of the choicest Kentucky Burley leaf. It's well-aged, burns slowly, emits a mild and delightful aroma. Thus you and your pets will live happily together. Sir Walter Raleigh (strange as it may seem) costs only 15¢ a tin, wrapped fresh in heavy gold foil to keep it fresh.

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Posts and Stations

FT. DOUGLAS, UTAH (Continued from Preceding Page)

Bryce and Zion National Parks and Grand Canyon of the Colorado.

Other members of the Post made trips to the Yellowstone and Grand Teton National Parks during the summer. In this group were Mrs. A. F. Dannemiller accompanied by her daughter, Miss Mary Dannemiller and her son, Ted; Capt. and Mrs. H. T. Perrin, Capt. and Mrs. Carl E. Driggers, Capt. and Mrs. E. M. Yor, accompanied by their families, and Lt. and Mrs. S. W. Ackerman, accompanied by their recent house guest, Miss Marguerite Redding.

Col. and Mrs. T. W. Burnett and their daughter, Miss Mary Burnett, are making an extensive tour of the East Coast, visiting friends and relatives, on the way.

Colonel and Mrs. Butcher had as a house guest for a large part of the summer Colonel Butcher's Brother, Mr. Alfred D. Butcher, of Helena, Mont. While here he accompanied them on many interesting trips.

CARLISLE BARRACKS, PA.

Sept. 13, 1934

Lt. Col. and Mrs. L. W. Webb, Jr., spent several days last week in Philadelphia, Pa. Lt. and Mrs. G. M. Powell returned to the Post, Sept. 6, after more than a month's leave in the West.

Capt. and Mrs. O. K. Niess returned to the Post, Sept. 5 after a week's leave in New England and New York.

Lt. G. A. Belanger is in Walter Reed Hospital for observation and treatment.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. M. A. DeLaney are spending several weeks in New England and Atlantic City.

Maj. and Mrs. H. T. Wickert arrived on the Post, Sept. 7, from the Philippine Islands. Major Wickert will take up new duties here at the Barracks.

Lt. Col. Jules Voncken, of the Belgian Army, was accompanied by Maj. Gen. H. L. Gilchrist, and Maj. Edgar E. Hume, on a visit to the Barracks, Friday, Sept. 7. They were entertained at luncheon while here by Col. and Mrs. G. L. McKinney, in their quarters.

Mrs. J. M. Willis, of Washington, D. C., was an over-night guest of Lt. Col. and Mrs. M. C. Stayer, Sept. 8. Colonel Willis, formerly stationed here, joined Mrs. Willis here Saturday, and returned to Washington.

Miss Mary Souder, daughter of Maj. and Mrs. C. G. Souder, left the Post, Sept. 8, for a week's vacation in Bayhead, N. J., and New York City.

Lt. Col. and Mrs. M. C. Stayer spent Sept. 10, in Washington, D. C.

NORFOLK, VA.

Sept. 14, 1934

Mrs. Frank Hardiman Brumby, wife of Admiral Brumby was guest of honor on Friday at a luncheon given at the Norfolk Country Club, by Mrs. William H. Bell, wife of Captain Bell, USN. Covers were laid for ten.

Capt. and Mrs. Burrell C. Allen were hosts on Friday night at a dinner party given at their quarters in the Naval Base preceding the officers' dance at the Norfolk Country Club. Their guests numbered twelve.

Comdr. and Mrs. Charles V. Ellis entertained on Wednesday night at their quarters in the Naval Base in honor of the chaplains of the U. S. Fleet and their wives, and also for Mr. and Mrs. Frank Evans and Mr. and Mrs. Fred A. McCarl. Those assisting Mrs. Ellis were Mrs. T. P. Riddle, Mrs. C. A. Neyman, Mrs. W. R. Hall and Mrs. Frank Meyer.

Comdr. Carl Herbert Abel and Mrs. Abel entertained on Wednesday night at dinner on board the USS Mendota in honor of Miss Louisa Cargill of Columbus, Ga., who is the house guest of Miss Dorothy Garrett. Covers were laid for fourteen members of the younger set.

Mrs. Orson R. Sutherland, wife of Lieutenant Sutherland, was hostess on Tuesday at her home in Lochaven at a bridge luncheon. Covers were laid for ten and Mrs. Sutherland's guests included Mrs. Lewis Corman, Mrs. Richard P. Glass, Mrs. T. O. Cullins, Mrs. Burton C. Lillis, Mrs. James O. Landstreet, Mrs. Hugh W. Lindsay, Mrs. Daniel McGurl, Mrs. Alan Havard and Miss Louise Bruce of Annapolis.

Mrs. Morton L. Ring entertained on Wednesday at a luncheon given at her home at Edgewater in honor of her sister-in-law, Mrs. Stanhope C. Ring who with Lieutenant Ring is spending a few weeks at the Nansmond hotel. Following the luncheon, bridge was played at three tables.

Lt. and Mrs. Newton Taylor and Lt. and Mrs. Herbert E. Regan were hosts on Sunday afternoon at an appetit party given at the home of Lieutenant and Mrs. Taylor on Powhatan Avenue, Edgewater. The hour for calling were from five to eight o'clock and the guests numbered about sixty.

The second of a series of buffet suppers was given Thursday night in the Naval Base Lyceum by the Naval Base Golf Club.

Among those entertaining were Capt. and Mrs. Paul L. Reed, Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Daniel M. McGurl, Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Arthur R. Ponto, Lt. and Mrs. Dale Harris, Lt. J. M. Smith, Lt. J. N. Shofner and Lt. Alfred R. Matter.

Rear Adm. and Mrs. John W. Greenslade of Washington are the guests of Capt. and Mrs. Ralph C. Parker at their home at the U. S. Naval Ammunition Depot, St. Julien's Creek.

LONG BEACH, CALIF.

Sept. 8, 1934

Mrs. Roman Grady, wife of Captain Grady, commanding the USS Medusa, entertained Navy and civilian friends at a recent bridge luncheon at the Virginia Country Club, with her mother, Mrs. John R. Murphy of Boston, as co-hostess. The party complimented Mrs. Harry M. Peterson, wife of Lieutenant Commander Peterson, who is to make her home in San Diego. Mrs. Bert R. Peoples was hostess at the last bridge luncheon of wives of officers attached to the Medusa, the affair being held in the Bella Vista at San Pedro. The hostess is the wife of Lieutenant Commander Peoples. Mrs. Grady and Mrs. Murphy were among the guests. Mrs. Murphy expects to return to her eastern home the latter part of October, after having visited her daughter at the Commodore apartments since last spring.

Miss Jerry Rockwell, daughter of Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Clarence B. Rockwell who resided here until recently, was much feted by co-members of the Bachelorettes during a visit in Long Beach. One party was a bridge given by Miss Marjorie Wise, who, with several other girls, is to spend the week-end in San Diego as Miss Rockwell's house guest.

David Gamet, three-year-old son of Lt. and Mrs. W. N. Gamet, found himself the center of interest on his birth anniversary, when his mother staged a charming party and invited six small friends to help celebrate.

Mrs. S. D. Truesdell, wife of Lieutenant Commander Truesdell, USS New York, has returned from the East and is domiciled again at 264 Lowena Drive. She is entertaining as a house guest for a few days Mrs. W. S. DeLany, wife of Commander DeLany of the same ship, who is planning to leave for Bremerton after placing her daughter, Miss Kitty Marie, in Pomona College and her son Walter S., Jr., in Southern California Military Academy. During the absence of Mrs. Truesdell, the DeLany family occupied her home, but have spent the past week or two on a motor trip to San Francisco and mountain resorts.

Mrs. Robert A. Lavender, wife of Commander Lavender, and her daughter Miss Peggy, will return here in a few days and the latter will enter fashionable Marlborough School in Los Angeles.

Newcomers being welcomed into the service set are Lt. and Mrs. Thomas F. Cooper and their young daughter, who have been stationed in the Hawaiian Islands. While Lieutenant Cooper of the Medical Corps went east after they came from the Islands, Mrs. Cooper and her daughter visited relatives at Huntington Lake and in La Jolla. They are now residing at 217 Mira Mar Avenue and the officer has assumed his duties with the Naval Dispensary which is to be housed in the new Long Beach Federal building.

Mrs. Thomas J. Doyle, wife of Lieutenant Commander Doyle, USS Oklahoma, has arrived from Bremerton to make her home in Long Beach. Mrs. William S. Holloway, wife of Lieutenant Commander Holloway of USS Medusa, who has been living at Point Fermin, is now domiciled at the Trinchera in Long Beach. Mrs. T. B. McMurtrey and her son Tommy are staying with Mrs. W. N. Gamet at 208 Bennett Avenue, having returned here recently from a trip to New York and Newport to be with Lieutenant McMurtrey. Mrs. Elizabeth A. Cobb sailed on the SS California for Panama to visit Lt. and Mrs. K. C. Hurd.

SAN DIEGO, CALIF.

Sept. 4, 1934

Mrs. Stephen Smith, wife of Lieutenant Commander Smith, USN, entertained with a dinner party at her Mission Beach home recently.

Mrs. Stanhope C. Ring, wife of Lieutenant Ring, USN, is in Norfolk, Va., where she went to meet her husband. Before returning to Coronado she will visit relatives on the East coast.

Lt. Harold Lee, USMC, and Mrs. Lee were hosts at a supper party the past week in celebration of Lieutenant Lee's birthday anniversary.

Capt. C. W. Sullivan, USA, and Mrs. Sullivan entertained Wednesday afternoon at a party at their home in Coronado, in honor of the officers who have just returned from the Alaskan flight.

Mrs. W. Stamps Howard, wife of Lieutenant Howard, USN, who was in New York during the visit of the Fleet in Eastern waters, is returning to her home here. While away she spent some time at her

husband's former home in Tarboro, N. C. Lt. Col. Ross S. Kingsbury, USMC, and Mrs. Kingsbury, who have been on the Honolulu station for several years, are house guests of Comdr. Bert B. Taylor, USN-Ret., and Mrs. Taylor at their home in Coronado before going to Bremerton.

Capt. Marcus L. Miller, USN-Ret., and Mrs. Miller and the latter's mother, Mrs. W. L. Frevert were hosts at a dinner party the past week in honor of Dr. and Mrs. Karl H. Kellogg who were about to leave on a salmon fishing trip in the northwest.

FT. MISSOULA, MONT.

Sept. 8, 1934

Mrs. Ben Stafford entertained at a luncheon at the officers' club, honoring her house guests, Mrs. Berta Clark of Gary, Ind., and Mrs. Paul Vaughan, who is leaving for Portsmouth, N. H. The guests included Mrs. Lambertson Smith, Mrs. Samuel Cohn, Mrs. James Butler, Mrs. F. L. Knudsen, Mrs. Peter Wolfe, Mrs. J. R. Bigbighaus, Mrs. E. E. Guillemet, Mrs. Joe Pomerene, Mrs. Reed, Mrs. Bartlett, Mrs. Walter Johnson, Mrs. P. T. Ginder, Mrs. Freider, Mrs. W. H. Hammond, Mrs. Hartnett, Mrs. Snell, Mrs. Privette, Mrs. Stewart, Mrs. C. F. Sutherland and her mother, Mrs. Trochter of Chicago, Mrs. Dorgan, Mrs. Brady and Mrs. C. R. Hazeltine.

Maj. and Mrs. Walter Root have left the post and are en route to Puerto Rico.

Mrs. Elizabeth Barnes has returned to her home in Chattanooga after a month's visit with Capt. and Mrs. P. T. Wolfe.

Major Vanderboet entertained 40 at the Country Club on Sunday night as a farewell to Lieutenant and Mrs. Vaughan.

Lt. and Mrs. Caryl Hazeltine, who recently arrived from Ft. George Wright, have taken quarters on the post.

Mrs. Ben Stafford, Mrs. Samuel Cohn, and Mrs. Ernest Guillemet have returned from a week spent at Lake Novice and Banff, Canada.

Capt. Ernest Ely has returned from Letterman Hospital and with his family is spending a month at Flathead Lake.

Maj. and Mrs. William Hammond had a few guests at the Country Club on Friday in honor of Lt. and Mrs. Paul Vaughan, MC, USN.

FT. HUMPHREYS, VA.

September 15, 1934

Mrs. George R. Spalding, accompanied by her daughter Miss Alice Spalding, returned to Fort Humphreys on Tuesday after spending a few days with Mr. and Mrs. George R. Spalding, at Trenton, N. J.

A reception and dance for the officers and ladies of the post will take place tonight at the new Officers Mess building, Mackenzie Hall. The reception was given with the idea of aiding the older residents of Fort Humphreys, to become better acquainted with the many recent arrivals.

Capt. Herman H. Pohl arrived Saturday, Sept. 8, to join the 13th Engineers. Mrs. Pohl and their three children are still at Eaton's Ranch, at Wolf, Wyo., where the family has spent the summer. Mrs. Pohl and the children will join the Captain here on Sept. 29.

Capt. and Mrs. Kenneth M. Moore were hosts to Maj. and Mrs. Paul S. Reinecke and Maj. and Mrs. Logan M. Weaver at an Italian spaghetti supper recently. Major Weaver, of the Medical Corps, accompanied by Mrs. Weaver, arrived from the Philippines the last of August to take up his assignment here as Assistant Surgeon. Captain and Mrs. Moore also arrived late in August after an absence of three weeks, during which time they visited Mrs. Moore's parents, Mr. and Mrs. George N. Martin, of St. Louis, Mo., and attended the Century of Progress Exposition at Chicago.

Maj. and Mrs. David Newman had as their house guests over the week-end Mrs. N. B. Cannon and her son Terry of Washington.

Mrs. C. K. Stewart, of McKeesport, Pa., departed on Sunday, Sept. 9, for her home, after a two weeks' visit with her sister and her brother-in-law, Maj. and Mrs. Clarence M. Reddig. Captain Stewart, of the Reserve Corps, is stationed at Fort Meade, Md., on active duty with the C.C.

Lt. and Mrs. Warren N. Underwood entertained Lieutenant Underwood's parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Underwood of Sparrows Point, Md., from Monday, Sept. 3, to the following Wednesday. Mrs. Me. E. Gross, wife of Lt. M. E. Gross, AC, and their daughter Jean, of Washington, were guests of Lieutenant and Mrs. Underwood during the past week.

Maj. and Mrs. Logan M. Weaver celebrated the birthday of their son, Harold, Sept. 7, when Maj. and Mrs. Clarence M. Reddig and their son and daughter were dinner guests at the Weaver's quarters. Last fall young Mr. Weaver sailed from the Philippines to the States to enter the Virginia Military Institute at Lexington, Va. He will enter his sophomore college year tomorrow, Sept. 17, at George Washington University, taking a pre-medical course.

Capt. and Mrs. Homer B. Pettit are en-

tertaining Captain Pettit's parents, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Pettit, of Chicago. With them they brought Captain and Mrs. Pettit's son, Homer, Jr., who has been spending the summer in Chicago with his grandparents.

Mrs. Daniel C. Noce returned the past week to the post after having spent some time visiting her mother, Mrs. Francis Wilson, at New York City.

QUANTICO, VA.

Sept. 12, 1934

Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. W. Dalton Davis and young Billy Davis have returned from their vacation, which they spent at Gallatin, Mo.

Col. and Mrs. Charles Fay Williams were recent guests of Lt. Col. and Mrs. Charles F. B. Price on their way from Mare Island to Portsmouth, Va., where Colonel Williams relieved Colonel Rhea as commanding officer of the Marine Barracks at the Navy Yard.

Lt. Col. and Mrs. Charles F. B. Price spent last week end at Winchester, Va., guests of Adm. and Mrs. Clark H. Woodard. Lt. and Mrs. Raymond Scollins and their small daughter have gone to Saranac Lake for a month.

Col. and Mrs. Robert Rhea, recently at Portsmouth, Va., have arrived here and are occupying Government quarters.

Mrs. Perry Parmelee and Mrs. William McKittrick have returned from Norfolk, where they went to meet Mrs. Glenn Britt, who arrived by plane from the West Coast Friday, Sept. 7, having been called East by the illness and death of Lieutenant Britt.

Lt. and Mrs. Robert Rhodes and their children spent the Labor day holiday with Lt. and Mrs. John Strother.

Capt. Frank Creamer and Miss Dorothy Creamer of Parris Island, S. C., spent Tuesday, Sept. 4, at Quantico en route to New England, where they will spend their vacation.

Reserve Corps Notes

Salt Lake City, Utah—Preparedness on the part of the United States is the greatest assurance that we will not be forced into war, declared Lt. Col. David A. Smith, QM-Res., a member of the Presiding Bishopric of the Mormon Church in a radio address here recently.

In the course of his talk, one of a series of broadcasts on the subject of National Defense arranged by Col. A. J. Dougherty, Inf., USA, Chief of Staff, Third Reserve Area, Colonel Smith said: "And refer to the demand for a larger army and navy. Many object to the Citizen's Military Training Camp, to the Reserve Officers' Training Corps in our high schools and colleges on the ground they develop a war-like spirit. As a product of the R.O.T.C. and C.M.T.C., I say: If the work of these organizations were to develop the spirit of conquest, as some think, yes; but to the contrary these organizations teach young men the horrors of war, and the value of citizenship. Men with such training develop a hatred toward war and a spirit of loyalty that fills them with a desire to be prepared to defend their heritage against an enemy. To do this properly, they must know of the possible tactics of their enemy and how to stop him in the most effective way, if necessary.

"As we lift the standard of peace let us not forget that preparedness, by a peace-loving nation is its greatest assurance that it shall not be forced into war. We are part of a peace-loving nation. Having raised that standard let us be in a position to protect and maintain it."

New York, N. Y.—The Military Intelligence Reserve Society of the Second Corps Area held its first monthly dinner of the coming season at the Officers Club on Governors Island, Sept. 12. The subject discussed will be "News Mediums During Mobilization."

The dinner was in the nature of a "Despedida" to Maj. Alvin C. Sandeford, FA, USA, Acting Assistant Chief of Staff for Military Intelligence, Second Corps Area, who leaves this station today for Ft. Knox, Ky.

Capt. Colon Eloy Alfaro, Ecuadorian Minister to the United States, who was present at the dinner formally notified Major Sandeford that he is the recipient of the Medal Militare Abdon Calderon, 1st Grade, of Ecuador.

As a farewell salute, Major Sandeford was also presented with a portrait of himself painted by Lt. Col. Henry S. Todd, M. I. Reserve, painter of the "Nazarene," the unhaloed, triumphant Christ exhibited at the Chicago World's Fair.

Praise Pershing Edition

The ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is deeply appreciative of the large number of letters and telegrams it has received congratulating it upon the art work and contents of the edition of last week devoted to the celebration of the birthday anniversary of General Pershing. It is pleased to have merited such general approval and to have expressed the national and international feeling of respect and affection for the great American Soldier now in France. Extracts from the letters received include the following:

Maj. Gen. James G. Harbord: "Congratulations upon the Pershing Birthday edition."

Brig. Gen. John McA. Palmer, USA-Ret.: "The commemoration number is beautiful. Please accept my congratulations and my regret that I could not join you."

Capt. Vernon K. Sevy, Inf-Res., commanding 1562nd Company, CCC Camp PE-49: "There appears on the cover of the September 8, 1934, issue of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL the picture of General John J. Pershing. We would like very much to secure an enlarged copy of this picture for our Recreation Hall, if you have one available." Editorial note: We regret, Captain Sevy, that we cannot comply with this request.

Maj. L. A. Codd, Editor of Army Ordnance writes:

"Please accept my heartiest congratulations on the magnificent General Pershing issue of the JOURNAL which I have just received. It is a splendid tribute to a very great man and I am sure the General, his many friends and all readers of the JOURNAL will be greatly pleased."

"From a journalistic standpoint, this special number and the Fleet number, of several months ago, are real tributes to yourself and your always efficient and kindly assistant and his staff."

BENNING COACH TRANSFERRED

Benning, Ga.—According to a recent announcement by officials of the Infantry School Athletic Association, Corp. K. P. (Mike) Carpenter, who has been official boxing instructor at Ft. Benning for two years, has received a special assignment as boxing instructor at the Culver Military Academy at Culver, Ind.

Corporal Carpenter has an enviable record as an athlete and coach, having in the past five years coached twelve A. U. Champions. Attended Young-Harris (Ga.) one year, Staunton Military Academy (Va.) two years, Georgetown University (Wash., D. C.) one year, and University of Georgia for three years. For four of these years he punched his way through interscholastic and intercollegiate boxing meets to come out undefeated. After his three years at the University of Georgia Corporal Carpenter coached all athletics at the Winder High School for a year before enlisting in the army at Ft. Benning in 1930.

Review CPX Exercises

(Continued from Page 69)

tary aviation may be said to have reached the adult age, the GHQ Air Force as such has not actually been born, and until it is brought into being and until the other factors which I have mentioned as preliminary phases to Air Corps operations are accomplished, it is impossible to achieve the Air Force goal which is to be so trained, equipped and ready on M-day as to accomplish its full mission of defense of our country and of assisting the Commanding General of the Armies in carrying out his plan of campaign. It is his most powerful weapon of opportunity, to be used on the battle field only in critical situations. This Air Force must be created in fact if we are ever to develop that team work so essential to success in the field in time of war, and that, gentlemen, is my concluding recommendation, namely, that immediate steps be taken to actually organize the G.H.Q. Air Force."

Need for Coordinated Action

Following General Westover's ad-

dress, General Druan again arose and declared that the problem illustrated very well the need for coordinated action. There must be one head, he asserted, to decide which arms and weapons to use and how to use them—who will decide whether the Air Force should stay on the Pacific or cross the continent to operate on the Atlantic. The Air Force, he pointed out, may act independently but it must act with the direction of some one head who is directing the entire efforts of the fighting force with one object in view. It is only by this unified action with a unified objective that the most can be secured from our efforts—this he declared is the lesson of the Baker Board report and is borne out by the maneuvers.

At the conclusion of the addresses, General MacArthur gave the final talk which was broadcast over a national hookup of the National Broadcasting Company. He emphasized the need for officers of the Army continually broadening their outlook and looking to more and more progressive ideas. They must not be bound down absolutely by the past nor by traditional methods. He traced the great developments in the military art and revealed how each was created and was truly successful only for the conditions which existed at the time of its creator and how those who had slavishly imitated the methods had often gone down in defeat before another master who had looked ahead and created new methods for new conditions. The object, he declared, must be to apply sound judgment in strategy and tactics to the specific situation. New weapons, new instruments of war, new methods, must bring progress in strategy and in ways of thinking.

At the conclusion of General MacArthur's address the meeting broke into a spontaneous and thunderous applause.

As the meeting was dismissed and the officers left the theater they congregated in groups about the post and at the post club, reluctant to break up the renewed friendships that had developed during the week between the officers of the regular Army, National Guard and Reserve Corps and looking forward to a repetition next year of the maneuvers which will prove of such great value to National Defense.

OBITUARIES

Lt. Col. Harry Lee Bailey, USA-Ret., died September 7, 1934, of arteriosclerosis, after seven days' illness, at Ft. Monroe, Virginia, where he and his wife resided with Col. and Mrs. Harry E. Comstock, QMC, USA.

Colonel Bailey was born at Dalton, Ohio, October 4, 1854. Honor graduate of Union High School, Lima, Ohio, 1872. Graduate of United States Military Academy, 1876; assigned to 21st Infantry. Nez Perce Indian War 1877; breveted for gallantry in action at the Clearwater, Idaho, Bannock Indian War, 1878. 1st Lieutenant, 1884. Captain, 1897. Santiago Campaign 1898; awarded silver star and cited for gallantry in action. Philippine Insurrection, 1899 to 1902, 1902-1903. Major, 2d Infantry, 1902. Lieutenant Colonel, 5th Infantry, 1910. Retired on his own application, account of broken health, after 36 years' service, August 27, 1910. Has since resided with members of his family at Ft. Sheridan, Ill., Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas, Boston, Mass., Ft. Davis, Canal Zone, and Ft. Monroe, Va. Until stricken with his final illness, he enjoyed the hobbies for which his countless friends knew him so well—drawing, in which he excelled at the Military Academy; abstruse mathematical problems; love of books; and an active correspondence with friends and associates of his long career.

He is survived by his widow, Josephine C. Bailey; her brother and sister, Colonel and Mrs. Comstock; his daughter, Florence; wife of Dr. George R. Clayton, Lima, Ohio, formerly a captain, Medical Corps Reserves; his daughter, Evelyn, wife of Maj. James A. Stevens, Inf., University of Illinois, Champaign, Ill.; one granddaughter, Jo Ellen Stevens; his niece, Evelyn Comstock Patten, wife of Lt. (jg) William L. Patten,

USN; his brother Frank B. Bailey, Neosho Falls, Kans.; his sister Kate P. Coker, Chicago, Ill.; and his brother M. Clyde Bailey, Burlington, Kans. Interment in Arlington National Cemetery, September 10, 1934.

Comdr. Harry Robert Bogusch, USN, in charge of the Maintenance Section, Bureau of Aeronautics, Navy Department, died suddenly, Friday, Sept. 7, 1934, at his home 3729 McKinley St., Chevy Chase, D. C.

He was born in Mexico, Nov. 10, 1887, and was appointed to the Naval Academy from Texas in 1907. After graduating in 1911, he served on the USS California, armored cruiser and on the USS Independence. From 1913 until 1919 he served on submarines, including command, and was on duty in the Bureau of Construction and Repair in the Submarine Section. He served on the USS Texas from 1919 until 1921 when he was ordered to command the USS Edsall, and later the USS Melvin.

After two years' duty as Personnel Officer of the Eleventh Naval District, San Diego, Calif., he was appointed Aide and Flag Secretary of Commander, Destroyer Squadron, in 1924 and in 1926 was ordered to Pensacola Naval Air Station, for instruction in aviation. He was in command of Torpedo Squadron Two of the Battle Force during 1927 and 1928 and later of Bombing Squadron 2 of the Battle Force. He was ordered to the Bureau of Aeronautics in 1929 and served in the Maintenance and Procurement Section until 1932 when he was transferred to the USS Lexington as Air Officer. In 1933 he was given command of VP Squadron 9F and appointed Base Force Representative at San Diego, Calif.

Commander Bogusch was in command of the Patrol Wing of Aircraft Base Force, during 1933 and 1934 and the squadrons under his command made a 12,000 mile flight during the recent maneuvers and war problem of the fleet in the Pacific and Caribbean.

He is survived by his widow, who was Miss Martha Grace Pigman, three children, Mary, age 22, Harry Robert, Jr., age 21, and Elizabeth, age 16, all of whom are residing at their home in Chevy Chase, D. C.

Interment in Arlington National Cemetery.

Lt. James Kirkpatrick, USN-Ret., aged 37, husband of Elizabeth Hemingway Kirkpatrick, and son of Maria Dudley and the late Rev. James Kirkpatrick, died at the Naval Hospital in Portsmouth, Aug. 30, 1934.

He was a native of Louisville, Ky., and a resident of Norfolk for the last six months. Besides his wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Hemingway Kirkpatrick, he is survived by two children, James Kirkpatrick, II, and Elizabeth Dudley Kirkpatrick, of Norfolk; his mother, Mrs. Martha Dudley Kirkpatrick, and a sister, Mrs. John Mann, both of Bethesda, Md.

Births, Marriages and Deaths

BORN

ALDRUP—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., Sept. 6, 1934, to Lt. and Mrs. Earl W. Aldrup, QMC, USA, a son, Earl William Aldrup.

BOWERS—Born at Front Royal, Va., Sept. 7, 1934, to Ens. and Mrs. T. K. Bowers, USN, a daughter; granddaughter of Comdr. and Mrs. J. T. Bowers, USN-Ret.; and Mr. and Mrs. C. H. White, of Linden, Va.

FRENCH—Born at William Beaumont General Hospital, El Paso, Tex., Aug. 25, 1934, to 2nd Lt. and Mrs. Dale Raymond French, FA, USA, a son, Donald Wayne French.

HILL—Born at Ft. Monroe, Va., Sept. 4, 1934, to Capt. and Mrs. Verne C. Hill, USA, a daughter, Elaine Randolph.

JOHNSON—Born at Station Hospital, West Point, N. Y., Sept. 10, 1934, to Lt. and Mrs. Edwin L. Johnson, FA, USA, a son, Douglas Stoddard.

KRAUS—Born at William Beaumont General Hospital, El Paso, Tex., Sept. 5, 1934, to Capt. and Mrs. William Kraus, MC, USA, a son, Stanley Samuel Kraus.

MALLAN—Born at Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, D. C., Sept. 5, 1934, to Maj. and Mrs. D. H. Mallan, USA, a daughter, Jane; granddaughter of Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Stuart Heintzelman, USA.

RAMSAY—Born at Ft. Monroe, Va., Sept. 3, 1934, to Capt. and Mrs. Allan B. Ramsay, MC, USA, a daughter, Mary Woolfolk.

ROPER—Born at Washington, D. C., Sept. 6, 1934, to Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. John W. Roper, USN, a daughter, Hazel Nelson.

MARRIED

CARTER-MENEFFEE—Married at Carlisle, Pa., Sept. 8, 1934, Miss Katherine Lee Meneffee, to Lt. Col. Henry Poindexter Carter, MC, USA.

CUTTS-LANE—Married at Newport, R. I., Sept. 12, 1934, Miss Dorothea Lane to Lt. Richard M. Cutts, Jr., USMC, son of Col. and Mrs. R. M. Cutts, USMC-Ret.

FOOTE-TODD—Married at Washington, D. C., Sept. 8, 1934, Miss Harriet Stewart Todd, daughter of Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Henry D. Todd, Jr., USA-Ret., to Maj. William Cooper Foote, USA.

GRAY-THORUD—Married at Holbrook, Mass., Sept. 5, 1934, Miss Marie Marie Thorud, daughter of Maj. and Mrs. Nels Johnson Thorud, USA-Ret., to Mr. Ralph Jackson Gray.

LANE-FRAZIER—Married at New Orleans, La., Sept. 3, 1934, Miss Catherine Frazier, daughter of Capt. J. B. Frazier, USN-Ret., to Dr. James F. Lane.

LEONARD-VAN VALKENBURGH—Married at Providence, R. I., Jan. 10, 1934, Jane Carleen Van Valkenburgh, daughter of Comdr. and Mrs. Franklin Van Valkenburgh, USN, to Mr. Vincent F. Leonard, Jr.

LINCOLN-HUBBERT—Married at New York City, N. Y., Sept. 12, 1934, Miss Margaret A. Hubbert, to Lt. Rush B. Lincoln, Jr., USA.

MILLER-GRAHAM—Married at Chevy Chase, D. C., Sept. 12, 1934, Miss Dorothy D. Graham, to Lt. (jg) Frank B. Miller, USN.

TILLMAN-HEDGES—Married at Ogden, Utah, Sept. 7, 1934, Miss Dorothy Hedges, to Capt. Stephen Frederick Tillman, ORC.

WHITMAN-D'INDIA—Married at the New Post Chapel, Pres. of S. F., Calif., Sept. 1, 1934, Miss Mary Cecelia D'India, to W. O. Milton Otis Whitman, USA.

DIED

BAILEY—Died at Ft. Monroe, Va., Sept. 7, 1934, Lt. Col. Harry Lee Bailey, USA-Ret.

BOGUSCH—Died at Chevy Chase, D. C., Sept. 7, 1934, Comdr. Harry Robert Bogusch, USN.

BRUNT—Died near Merton, Tex., Sept. 5, 1934, 2nd Lt. Robert A. Brunt, AC, USA.

CLEARY—Died at Naval Hospital, Washington, D. C., Sept. 8, 1934, Lt. John Edward Cleary, USN-Ret.

DAVIS—Died at Greenville, S. C., Sept. 12, 1934, in an automobile accident, Mr. Heyward S. Davis, father of Capt. T. J. Davis, AGD, USA.

GREEN—Died at Norfolk, Va., Aug. 30, 1934, Ch. Rad. Elec. Douglas Stanley Green, USN.

HAFF—Died at Newton Highlands, Mass., Aug. 14, 1934, Mr. Willard Haff, father of Lt. Theodore G. Haff, USN, and Capt. Alexander O. Haff, MC, USA.

JAMES—Died at Baltimore, Md., Sept. 11, 1934, Sgt. Claude N. James, USA.

LINNELL—Died at Mercy Hospital, Toledo, Ohio, Sept. 7, 1934, Mrs. Katherine J. Linnell, mother of Capt. Frank E. Linnell, 148th Inf., Ohio National Guard. Interment in Rock Creek Cemetery, Washington, D. C.

RAUCH—Died at St. Petersburg, Fla., recently, Ens. John Herman Rauch, (SC), USN-Ret.

STEEVES—Died at Hoods Canal, Hoodport, Wash., Sept. 3, 1934, Lt. Comdr. Leland S. Steeves, (SC), USN.

WALKER—Died at Boise, Idaho, Sept. 8, 1934, Mrs. B. W. Walker, sister of Mrs. L. R. Holbrook, wife of Maj. Gen. L. R. Holbrook, USA.

WILLIAMS—Died at her home 315 South Saint Andrews Place, Los Angeles, Calif., Sept. 6, 1934, Amelia Davis Williams, wife of Col. Arthur Williams, USA-Ret., and mother of Davis S. Williams, Mary R. Williams and Rosalie D. Williams.

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Lt. Col. William C. McChord, 19th Composite Wing Headquarters, Albrook Field, C. Z., is, in addition to his other duties, announced as Air Officer, Panama Canal Department.

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Express Views On Promotion

Of great interest in connection with the question of Army promotion are the remarks of officers written on the ballot cards submitted in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL's poll. Representing a cross section of the opinion, they are, together with the poll itself, indicative of the views of the Army.

In some cases these remarks express secondary choices to the ones voted for; in others they emphasize or modify their votes. Below are published some of the remarks received on ballots to date.

MacArthur Plan

Following are remarks made by those who voted for Question No. 1, the MacArthur plan:

1st Lt., FA—USMA service for longevity.

Capt., CE—The dog has slept for 14 years—let him lie!

Maj., Cav—Conditions as they are would be far better than any of 2 to 7 inclusive.

Capt., FA—I can see no need of any change if pay schedule for the lower grades paid a decent "living wage." No. 6 no.

2nd Lt., FA—No. 3 is pretty in theory, but won't work, human nature being what it is.

Capt., OD—Regarding No. 6—the duties of any ordnance officer are in no way parallel to the line.

Maj., Cav—No selection.

Maj., FA—Any and all of the other plans means constant revision, readjustment and turmoil forever. No. 1 serves best to solve all present complaints and let things go along normally and rationally on a fixed basis after the hump is absorbed. No. 1 with pay-period promotion is our safest and most satisfactory plan to meet all considerations. No selection schemes. Witness present lack of uniformity in dealing with efficiency reports. Our officers are too much a suppressed bunch of scared "yes-men" filled with fear of efficiency ratings dictated by misjudgment or prejudice.

1st Lt., Inf—Selection means merely easy sailing for aides and adjutants, a la present Leavenworth lists.

Capt., FA—No. 1 is the only solution. Maj., QMC—As a permanent solution no forced attrition for a certain period say 25 years or 20—then retirement or selection up.

Capt., CE—2nd choice—Promotion for years of service in grade.

2nd Lt., Inf—Approve also the Parsons Plan.

Maj., CAC—Am opposed to any form of selection up in time of peace.

Capt., AC—All retirements on 75% basis.

Capt., FA—Put all MD, VC, etc., under same bill.

Capt., QMC—Give credit to officers on promotion list for all commissioned service.

1st Lt., FA—No selection.

Capt., Inf—Tighten up on physical exams, especially at the top.

1st Lt., FA—No. 1.

Maj., Cav—No. 1, first choice; No. 5, second choice (Combination of 2, 3, and 4).

1st Lt., CAC—Let's stick together, or we'll all get stuck separately.

Capt., QMC—Or "status quo."

Maj., Inf—The present period of depression is a poor time to be agitating personnel legislation. If it doesn't result in another pay cut, we will be lucky.

Capt., AGD—2nd choice, promotion by length of service.

Col., Inf—No interference with present system of pay periods.

Maj., Inf—And remove restriction on Federal employment of retired officers, other than Class B.

Capt., Inf—I have faith in my Chief of Staff. General Parsons' Plan OK too.

1st Lt., Inf—Oppose No. 3, "Selection Up."

Capt., Inf—Provide inducements to voluntary retirements for age in grade, perhaps advance those accepting early retirement one grade with retired pay thereof.

1st Lt., CA—All by one plan.

Capt., CWS—Or No. 8: Keep present system except put retirement for age at 60 years, and liberalize voluntary re-

tirement.

Maj., Inf—2nd choice: Parsons Plan. 1st Lt., FA—No. 3 never. No. 6 no.

1st Lt., Inf—And a method based upon forced attrition. 1st Lt. in 3 years; capt. in 10 years; maj. 17 years; lt. col. 23 years; col. 26 years. Colonels to retire with 30 years service if not on a general officers list. To retire in 32 years if not brigadiers. 300 eliminated for next 10 years from field officers. Put in some clause so that medical officers rank for quarters according to years of service. Now a 2-year medico capt. ranks a 15-year 1st Lt. of Inf.

2nd Lt., CAC—I stand squarely behind General MacArthur on this and any changes he advises. No. 6 never.

Forced Attrition

On the ballots of those voting for question No. 2—forced attrition—the following remarks were made:

Maj., AC—I favor the Navy method.

Capt., Inf—Let's don't lose what was gained by the single list. Use age in grade with retirements. Class "B" with present methods of efficiency reports is atrocious.

Lt. Col., CAC—No. 3, no—under no circumstances; No. 6, no—once was enough.

Capt., CAC—No change in Promotion list. Forced attrition as is being done this year especially old in grade. Voluntary retirements.

1st Lt., SC—With reasonable retirement benefits.

Maj., Inf—Continue present Class "B" with present 2½ pay; but give 75% pay to those retired by attrition.

1st Lt., FA—With age in grade retirement.

Selection Up

Of those who checked No. 3—selection up—the following made remarks:

1st Lt., Inf—MacArthur Bill second choice.

Capt., Inf—No. 3 1st choice; no. 4 second choice.

Selection Out

Those voting for No. 4—selection out—the following made remarks:

1st Lt., QMC—A per cent of each grade selected out each year based on efficiency—to include general officers.

Maj., CAC—Method based solely upon selection out by officers in same grade.

2nd Lt., Inf—With suitable retired pay.

Forced Attrition—Selection

Those checking No. 5—a combination of forced attrition, selection up and selection out, remarked as follows:

1st Lt., CAC—Selection major to lieutenant colonel and up.

Maj., OD—Would prefer a method which encourages the transfer of officers to civil life.

Capt., OD—I favor the Ordnance plan which has been submitted to the General Council.

Maj., CAC—A method based upon some combination of 1 and 2. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL—Aug. 11-34: Plans by "A Major" and General Parsons have much to commend them. No. 6 and 7, no.

Lt. Col., FA—Wants selection up confined to general officers only.

Capt., Inf—Retirement on 25 years service or on 15 years service or over at 2½% per years service.

Capt., FA—MacArthur bill second choice.

2nd Lt., Inf—At present the young officer does not get a very good view of following years.

Lt. Col., Inf—Combination of 2 and 4.

Maj., Inf—Combination of 1, 2 and 3.

Capt., CE—Combination of 2 and 4.

1st Lt., SC—A method based upon forced attrition and selection up from grade of major.

Separate Promotion Lists

Those voting for No. 6—separate promotion lists for each branch of service—the following made remarks:

Capt., AC—A method based upon a separate promotion list for Air Corps with forced attrition.

Capt., AC—This plan which will be a minority plan is the only fair one for the Air Corps.

Capt., AC—Unbalanced branches create an unbalanced Army.

Capt., AC—The MacArthur Bill, second choice.

Capt., AC—1½ year for each year on flying status for Air Corps pilots toward retirement.

Revision of the List

Those checking No. 7—revision of the promotion list together with some one of the other plans—remark as follows:

Capt., CE—A promotion list based upon revision combined with the MacArthur Bill.

Capt., OD—No. 1 and No. 7. I believe that promotion should be based on regular commissioned Regular Army service only. Probational, Provisional, Temporary, and Constructive Service should not count when it hurts others who have other types of service which do not happen to count. I have no objections to having it counted for pay, but it should not count for promotion. If it is counted, then a West Point graduate should get four years constructive service for his time.

1st Lt., Inf—The MacArthur Bill with revision.

Capt., Inf—No. 7 except selection up.

Capt., Inf—No. 2 second choice.

Capt., AGD (Inf)—The present discrepancy in relative rank and promotion list position in the case of former reserve officers of combat branches whose service as commissioned officers during training camp was not counted for promotion should be adjusted. Promotion list position should be based on length of service, which principle applies in all other cases.

Capt., Cav—Combination of 1 and 7. I know of no logical reason which prevents correction of injustices.

Capt., QMC—A promotion list based upon revision of company officers as of July 1, 1920 in one list according to age.

Other Plans

Remarks by voting No. 8—"any other plan you have in mind"—are as follows:

1st Lt., Inf—Parsons Plan.

1st Lt., Inf—MacArthur plan plus 2 and 4, omitting "solely."

Capt., CE—No. 1 plus voluntary attrition.

Capt., FD—Parsons Plan. Second choice, No. 1.

Capt., FD—Parsons Plan. Second choice, No. 1.

Capt., QMC—Fixed annual rate of attrition by (1) normal losses (2) voluntary retirement on 75% pay of officers overage on MacArthur bill list on in hump (3) selection out of same groups as in (2).

Col., CAC—Present system of promotion. (a) Rigid application of Class B, with present pay status. (b) Selection out (old for grade, less efficient, temperamental misfits) with the same machinery as Class B but with the difference that they receive retired pay the same as physical disability retirement.

1st Lt., AC—No. 1 plus age in grade retirement. No. 3 never. Believe 25 year retirement and separate list for Air Corps eventually necessary.

Maj., AC—Single list for AC and retire AC officers when no longer able to pilot from physical disability.

Maj., Inf—Suggest that the promotion list be left alone. Every attempt to revise causes additional complications without any benefit of a permanent nature.

1st Lt., FA—Promote after service in grade as indicated in present day bill. When extra vacancies are needed encourage retirements after 30 years service. 2nd choice, MacArthur bill.

Lt. Col., Inf—All promotions to colonel and up to be made by seniority. Any officer whose record and qualifications are not OK to be retired.

Capt., Inf—No. 1 and 2 combined.

Capt., Inf—No. 1 plus selection out after thirty years of service.

Capt., Inf—No. 1 less its section 3 and plus a much increased number of colonels and much more attractive provisions for voluntary retirements. Though it need not be a part of the bill, I favor an active use of present provisions for elimination of the unfit.

Maj., CE—I favor present system with (1) tightening up on Class B (2) filling 5% vacancies from captain up by selection (3) adding sufficient number of

(Continued on Next Page)

Status of Promotion

ARMY PROMOTION STATUS

Promotions and Vacancies on the Promotion List (Cumulative) since September 7, 1934.

Last promotion to the grade of Col.—Emory S. Adams, AGD, No. 19, April, 1934. A.L. & Directory. Vacancy—None. Senior Lt. Col.—Charles L. Mitchell, Inf., No. 20.

Last promotion to the grade of Lt. Col.—Wentworth H. Moss, Inf., No. 604. Vacancy—None. Senior Major—William H. Simpson, Inf., No. 605.

Last promotion to the grade of Major—Kent C. Lambert, Cav., No. 2342. Vacancy—None. Senior Capt.—George E. Huthstainer, Cav., No. 2343.

Last promotion to the grade of Capt.—Henry G. Woodward, AC, No. 5823. Vacancies—None. Senior 1st Lt.—Clifford J. Moore, QMC, No. 5824.

Last promotion to the grade of 1st Lt.—Elmer W. Gude, Inf., No. 8508. Vacancies—None. Senior 2nd Lt.—Maurice C. Blisson, AC, No. 8509.

NAVY PROMOTION STATUS

September 13, 1934

The following are the last officers who either have been commissioned in or have become due for promotion to the various grades and ranks in the Navy.

Line

Rear Adm. Walter N. Vernon, Capt. Esra G. Allen, Comdr. W. K. Harrill, Lt. Comdr. B. W. Decker, Lt. J. W. Stryker.

Medical Corps

Rear Adm. James C. Pryor, Capt. B. Polard, Comdr. John R. White, Lt. Comdr. Fred M. Rohow, Lt. Clifford W. Moore.

Dental Corps

Comdr. Everett K. Patton, Lt. Comdr. Raymond D. Reid, Lt. Walter P. Caruthers.

Supply Corps

Rear Adm. George G. Selbels, Capt. John H. Knapp, Comdr. Herman G. Bowerland, Lt. Comdr. David W. Robinson, Lt. William L. Patton, Lt. (jg) George A. Johnson.

Chaplain

Capt. Edward A. Duff, Comdr. Thomas L. Kirkpatrick, Lt. Comdr. Stanton W. Salisbury, Lt. Emmett O'Neill.

Construction Corps

Rear Adm. Richard M. Watt, Capt. Allan J. Chaney, Jr., Comdr. Gordon W. Nelson, Lt. Comdr. Calvin M. Bolster, Lt. John H. Spiller.

Civil Engineer Corps

Rear Adm. Reuben E. Bakkenhus, Capt. B. Whitman, Comdr. John N. Laycock, Lt. Comdr. Chas. T. Dickerman, Lieut. Clair C. Seabury.

MARINE CORPS PROMOTION STATUS

September 13, 1934

Last Commissioned Last to make number

Brigadier General

Douglas C. McDougal Richard P. Williams

Colonel

Frederick A. Barker Ralph S. Keyser

Lieutenant Colonel

Clarke H. Wells Thomas E. Watson

Major

William W. Ashurst Harold D. Campbell

Captain

George W. McHenry Ralph E. Forsyth

First Lieutenant

Mercade A. Cramer James H. Brower

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Express Views On Promotion

(Continued from Preceding Page)

officers to insure some promotion for all. Congress formed the hump and should rectify it and I believe they will. My idea is that if the Army agrees on a suitable promotion scheme Congress will accept it even if it involves more expense and more officers for a few years.

Capt., FA—Forced retirement of colonels after being passed over twice for promotion to brigadier generals. No. 1, second choice.

Capt., QMC—Some form of voluntary retirement at 3/4 pay or p. e. based upon number years served. MacArthur Bill, second choice.

Maj., FA—The MacArthur bill with some plan of selection.

Capt., QMC—Promotion on years service similar to Medical Corps. Reduce retirement age to 60 years.

1st Lt. Inf.—Combination of 1 and 2. No. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, no.

Capt., OD—Leave present system alone.

1st Lt. Inf.—I favor the MacArthur bill modified to provide for voluntary retirement on some terms as Class B. Also selection out only to the extent necessary to insure a reasonable flow of promotion. No. 3 no.

Capt., OD—MacArthur Plan with no forced attrition, no selection out or selection up. Voluntary retirement.

Capt., Inf.—Add voluntary retirement after 17 years. Prorated for 17 years. No. 1.

1st Lt. Inf.—No. 1; forced attrition of brigadier generals and colonels who have completed five years in grade.

1st Lt. (Inf) QMC—Initially promote after years service then retire by age in grade. Increase number field officers.

Capt., AC—Voluntary retirements—at one-half pay for those who entered the service during the World War, coupled with present system.

1st Lt. FA—Reed bill.

Capt., Cav—I vote for No. 1. I favor some form of forced attrition in the higher grades, to stimulate promotion. I do not favor selection up.

Capt., FA—Combination of seniority, selection and holding of reserve commission.

Capt., Inf.—It is my candid belief that this is no time to advocate a change.

Col., AGD—Same as now, except professional examination and reduction of retired age to 62 years.

Capt., Inf—No. Class B. Retire liberally. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, no.

Capt., Inf—Automatic promotion after specified years of service through grade of major. Selection thereafter.

2nd Lt. AC—Promotion for years of service.

Capt., Inf—The Parsons' Plan.

1st Lt. Inf—I favor 2 plus 3 to clear the present deadlock, then promotion after a certain number of years service to keep up the flow, plus strict Class B.

Capt., Cav—No. 1 and in addition to have 5% of promotion by selection.

Maj., Inf—Best plan is to leave it alone. Am opposed to building up a large retired list.

Capt., AC—Prefer method of promotion, which removes all politics from affecting an officer's future.

1st Lt. AC—Any plan that will provide about 500 attrition per year in all ranks, that will stop all the argument. No. 1 plus No. 2.

1st Lt. FA—4% vacancies each year. Selection out, suitable retired pay.

Maj., Inf—All promotion by selection from top of list with retirement of rejects if after 1 or 2 years they fail of recommendation.

1st Lt. FA—Combine best features of 1 and 5.

1st Lt. Inf—I favor the plan submitted by Brig. Gen. Parsons if considered as a bill, if not the MacArthur Plan.

Maj., CAC—No. 1 with some forced retirement of those too old for position on promotion list.

Capt., CE—Either 6 or 7.

Capt., CWS—Combination of one and two.

Capt., Inf—Combination of 1 and 2. (Attrition forced by age in grade).

Lt. Col., IGD—Oppose any change in

present plan, but if any, I prefer MacArthur Bill.

Capt., SC—Combination of 1 and 2.

Capt., Inf—Voluntary retirement after 10 years service until the hump is reduced. MacArthur Bill second choice.

The Army and Rhode Island

The strike situation, alleged to have been communist inspired, is responsible for a situation in Rhode Island which may compel the employment of Federal troops.

From Hyde Park came admissions that the President has been in telephonic communication with the Governor of the State, who seems to have been of the view that he could not be responsible for law and order and required Federal assistance. Rhode Island's National Guard, comprising 2,000 officers and men, evidently in the judgment of the Governor is unable to deal with the situation effectively, and thus his representations to the President that Federal help may be required. On Thursday, the Governor hastily assembled the State Legislature and asked authority to call upon the President. A better report on the situation is expected to be furnished

by Secretary Dern and General Conner.

In anticipation of orders, the War Department has designated the troops to move into the State and this can be accomplished promptly in view of the forces centered in the 1st and 2d Corps Area and their ability to supply Infantry, tanks and Cavalry. The Army, of course, will carry out orders, but it has sedulously avoided up to date participation in strike service and there is hope that in the case of Rhode Island the situation will clear and that it can be handled by the police and National Guard.

A formidable form of Infantry, Cavalry and tanks will be concentrated in Rhode Island the moment the President directs such action.

It is hoped that the large numbers selected for assignment will over-awe the rioting strikers and thus enable the avoidance of bloodshed. Under the alert orders issued, the troops prepared to move include practically all those stationed in the First Corps Area and units of the 16th, 18th and 26th Infantry regiments and the 1st Tank Co. with 24 tanks, in the Second Corps Area.

Maj. Gen. Fox Conner, commanding general of the First Corps Area, will be in command.

General Pershing's Birthday

General Douglas MacArthur, Chief of Staff, sent a word of greeting to the Commander-in-Chief of the Armies of the United States, on his birthday Thursday.

"The Army joins me in felicitations and affectionate greetings," General MacArthur said in his message to General Pershing.

From Vittel, France, where he is completing a cure, General Pershing telegraphed the *New York Times* correspondent in Paris: "I am just finishing the cure at Vittel and am in splendid health and spirits. Were it not that my friends remind me of these birthdays, I would not realize any difference between now and ten or fifteen years ago."

The birthday anniversary is likewise the anniversary of the great victory won at St. Mihiel. Major General Nolan, recalling a conversation he had with General Pershing after the battle, has described how the Commander-in-Chief attributed the success to the splendid character and morale of the officers and men comprising the Army of attack and expressed the faith he had always entertained in the sturdy courage of the modern descendants of the pioneers who founded America.

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